New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1190. | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1855. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The Repulse Before Sebastopol.

ILLNESS OF LORD RAGLAN.

The Capture of the Mamelon.

RETURN OF THE KERTCH EXPEDITION.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

Destruction of Infernal Machines in the Baltic.

BOMBARDMENT OF HANGO AND SWEABORG.

Administrative Reform in England.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

Continued Reduction of the Austrian Army.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

THE MARKETS.

Cotton Active—Breadstuffs Dull.

CONSOLS 91¼.

The *Pacific*, from Liverpool, Saturday, June 30, arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Pacific* arrived out at 11.40 A. M., on Sunday, June 24.

The news of the arrival consists almost entirely of details of the intelligence already transmitted by telegraph, but correspondence does not come down so late as the 18th June, on which day the allies made their unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The Allies' losses on that occasion were considerably overrated, yet the official lists of killed and wounded foot up considerably over five thousand men. Notwithstanding this check the investing army keep in good spirits and do not permit their repulse to stay the progress of the siege. Lord RAGLAN is dangerously ill, and has asked to be recalled; Sir GEORGE BROWN is also on the sick list. Rumors of battle on the Tchernaya, and elsewhere, had caused some distraction to speculators, but were untrue. There is no immediate indication of further operations in the Sea of Azof, or in the Baltic.

Administrative reform keeps its ground in England. Capitalists are exercised respecting the probable amount and conditions of the new French loan. Austria continues to disband her army. Elsewhere in Europe everything is dull. Liverpool Cotton has suddenly and unaccountably reawakened into speculative activity. Breadstuffs were dull and lower; weather fine. Provisions quiet. Money abundant. Bullion increased £108,000. Consols 91¼, ex-dividend. A moderate business in American Stocks.

FRANCE.

The Attack on the Mamelon and Redan Towers—The Pillage at Kertch—Pelissier—Dumas' Interpretation of the Vendome Inscription—Parisian Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 28, 1855.

Hardly had I dispatched my last letter than the Black Sea telegraph recovered its voice and transmitted fearful tidings to his Majesty. You will have received full accounts of the repulsed assault of Malakoff, and of the English lamentations in consequence. The news taken out by the steamer of to-day consists mainly of such details of this action as have accumulated, and of the narratives of the previous successful action of the Mamelon. These two affairs must be kept carefully apart in the mind of the reader.

The attack of the Mamelon, an improvised exterior work, but very murderous and effective, took place on the 7th of June, and cost the Allies 4,500 men at the least. PELISSIER's final and detailed despatch has been published, but he confines himself to saying, "Our losses are serious." To suppose he wrote this sentence in this way, is to suppose that he withheld from the Minister and the Emperor the statistics of the killed and wounded. It is obvious then, that the figures are suppressed. All the private letters put the loss at from 3,000 to 4,000 French—Lord RAGLAN acknowledging 900 English. The wounds are very bad, and of that sort that definitively incapacitate. The success in this affair amounts to just this: if the Allies are ever to take the city itself, they must first take the outworks, but the taking of the latter does not in any degree involve the fall of the former. It is evident the Emperor regards the cost of the Mamelon as above its value, since he judges it inexpedient to acquaint the people with the price paid for it.

The combined assault of the fortifications themselves, of the Grand Redan battery by the English, and of the Malakoff Tower (Korniloff Bastion, in Russian) by the French, and its immediate repulse, is the most important and significant action of the war. The London papers have no authority for saying that the Russians were compelled to put forth their whole strength, and that their resistance was a last desperate effort. We have no details that justify such a conclusion; on the contrary, it would appear that the two batteries employed their usual and ordinary resources. The *Moniteur* acknowledges a loss of 3,350 French, and Lord RAGLAN a loss of 1,400 English, in all 5,000—a heavy price to pay for a whipping. We shall see from the letters by mail, next week, whether the Allies are burning to try it again, as the *Pays* thinks they must be. This check—a serious one in the losses entailed and in the inferences it leads to—has been, during the week, the theme of almost undivided comment.

There are other matters of interest from the Crimea. The daily losses of the Allies are great. The *Times* speaks of the loss in the Mamelon alone, as 200 a day! Cholera and heat are largely fatal—the former being quite violent in the Sardinian army. LIPRANDI's camp is so strongly entrenched as to be invulnerable—an admission made by the English. Sebastopol is well provisioned, and even if it were not, has nothing to fear from the recent performances of the Allies in the Sea of Azof. Perekop, itself a small Sebastopol, is to be further fortified and defended, though as yet no attack menaces it. From Russian sources we learn that no English and French are to be permitted to leave the Crimea; that is, that the Russians expect to be able to control, before long, the proceedings of the invaders.

We are told the story of a cannoneer "before" Sebastopol, who said, after the Mamelon triumph: "Well, if this is the way when Father PELISSIER coughs, what will it be when he spits!" We have learned by telegraph, PELISSIER spit at Malakoff, and Malakoff spit back. That is all. The cannoneer is undoubtedly satisfied.

You will probably have been harrowed up by that precious piece of fiction known as the "Hango Massacre." The English Parliament has been badly humbugged by a man named BRUM, "the only one who survived to tell the story;" soon after, a Russian dispatch, of course *subject to caution*, informs the British Parliament that the men are all safe, and are prisoners. That imposing body has made itself very ridiculous, by a display of inconsiderate haste and unfounded wrath.

As for the flag of truce, it is probable the Russians did not see it, but it is a question whether they would not have been justified in firing upon it, even if they had. The English are suspected of having *photographed* Sebastopol, under the protection of such a flag, and of having *sounded* the harbor of Kertch in the same way. They cannot complain if the detection of such an unworthy ruse should render the Russians suspicious of their white flag whenever they raise it.

However, the sack and pillage of Kertch, by English, Turks and French, after the inhabitants had surrendered and offered the invaders bread and salt in token of submission, is an exploit that would outweigh millions of Hango massacres. You will find the details in the English papers. The capture had been bloodless; so the brave corps of occupation thought it would spill some for amusement. Children were cut into mince-meat, and women were carved like joints of roast mutton. The other extremes to which women were put, you may narrate if you like—I can not. The Turks, English and French are waging a war in the interests of civilization; but verily civilization may well blush at the savage processes by which her champions are propagating her worship. What Ashantee civilization! What Bedouin Christianity! What a cannibal Bible! What a Dark-aged Nineteenth Century!

A somewhat similar abuse of a flag of truce as those mentioned above, on the part of the English, is brought us by the Sebastopol letters, describing the attack on the Mamelon. A squad of Zouaves, thinking to take the city by a *coup de main*, rushed heroically at Malakoff, where, much to their surprise, they found a ditch, into which they jumped. All were immediately killed but two, who pretending to be hit, fell to the ground like the rest. Their plan was to wait till an armistice was agreed upon to bury the dead. Wait they did, and for twenty-four hours. On the approach of the French burying party they got up and asked for something to eat. Unworthy perversion, as I said before, of the uses of a flag of truce!

PELISSIER has, after a long telegraphic discussion with the Emperor, obtained from him full and discretionary powers, his Majesty being at first desirous of holding a supervisional control over his Commander-in-Chief. To this PELISSIER would not consent, alleging that it paralyzed his action, while not diminishing his responsibility, as the Emperor would never publicly assume any. It is added and believed that PELISSIER even threatened to withdraw from the command. This is all of importance, this week, from or connected with the Crimea, so we will turn to other matters.

This is the season of thunder showers, and "about now," the almanac might say, "look out for curious stories of the freaks of lightning." A streak did in fact execute a singular feat, the other day, at Gisors. It found its way into a room where there was a little girl of seven years. It did not touch her, but as it passed worked such an effect upon her system that her sex was completely changed, and she was found to have become a boy. This, I take it, is without precedent. The newspaper which chronicles the occurrence does not detail the feelings of the child at being thus "altered," probably because its extreme youth prevented it from entertaining any very settled opinions upon the matter either way. But it alludes to the regret of the parents at thus losing their only daughter. They were economizing little by little in order to secure her a marriage portion, and now may very probably have to sacrifice their savings to redeem their son from the conscription. "How fortunate," exclaims the provincial journal, "that the female thus metamorphosed, instead of being an irresponsible child, was not a wife and the mother of a family!" In short, this story, though perhaps not the best hoax on record, is certainly the best sell of French origin. Many grave and serious papers have adopted it as a grand physiological marvel, and call upon the Academy of Sciences for an explanation and a theory.

I have seen the objections of Messrs. "E. A. A." and "Freshman," to DUMAS' interpretation of the Vendome inscription. They are wrong in attributing the criticism to me. I merely abridged some six or eight columns of DUMAS into as many paragraphs. I did not suppose I had stated the matter so blindly as to induce misapprehension. I have laid the discoveries of the two collegians before Mr. D., but I cannot say whether he will reply or not. In the mean time I send to the office of the TIMES the three numbers of the *Mousquetaire*, containing the entire original article; to be forwarded to whichever of the two, E. A. A. or Freshman, claims it first by making known his address. They will find the criticism in much greater length than I gave it. I may add that I had no little difficulty in obtaining the numbers, as the edition was exhausted.

While waiting for the reply of Mr. DUMAS, I can set "Freshman" right in at least one of his misconceptions. He understands DUMAS to have said, or me to have made him say, that *monumentum* always means *tomb*. Now, although the primitive signification of *monumentum* was *tomb*, and nothing but *tomb*, (see *Varro de Lingua Latina*, or *Facciolati's Lexicon*,) from *monere*, to admonish, or remind, DUMAS was not ignorant of its many derived significations. His position is only this: that when a spire or column, like the column of the Place Vendome, declares itself by its own inscription to be a *monumentum*, then that column is a tomb. Thus, the column Vendome, built as a *triumphal* column, would be declared by the future Champollions, to be a *sepulchral* column. This is his assertion: and it is not yet invalidated. "Freshman," singularly enough, quotes HORACE's famous *Exegi Monumentum*, in support of his opinion: DUMAS had already quoted it in support of his! He says:

"I repeat that *monumentum*, applied to a column, means tomb, and the proof of it is that when HORACE used *monumentum*, in his *exegi*, he meant to intimate that his *works* were a *sarcophagus* more durable than the tomb of MAUSOLUS, or than the pyramids of Egypt, called *monumenta* by VIRGIL. HORACE was not mistaken; his tomb at Tiber (Tivoli) has crumbled in the humid dust of the cascades, but the tomb he erected to himself while living is yet upright."

The word *monumentum*, employed in an inscription, certainly carries with it, to everybody's mind, an idea of being a record of death. It unquestionably indicates reminder, admonition, souvenir, respect. A *monumentum* is *in memoriam*. DUMAS thinks it an unfitting term for a tall spire made from the enemy's molten cannon, and erected on a spot which has no connection with the event commemorated. The column Vendome is not a *monumentum*; it is a *columna*, as in HORACE:

Ne injurioso pede stantem columnam.

Now, as to *belli Germanici*, DUMAS said it would in all probability be read "of the war of Germanicus," instead of "of the Austrian war." "Freshman" opposes this assertion, because he has found *bella Germanica*, in CÆSAR. He will allow me to remark to him that CÆSAR's expression is capable of but *one* interpretation, on account of the forced agreement of *Germanica*, which cannot be other than an adjective, with the noun *bella*. The Academy's expression is capable of *two* interpretations, as *Germanici* may be an adjective agreeing with *belli*, or it may be a proper noun governed by it. Hence the justice of DUMAS' criticism; and hence the entire want of point of "Freshman's" rejoinder. He might quote "Tam O'Shanter," or "High Diddle-Diddle," quite as aptly.

With regard to *trimestri spatio*, DUMAS pronounces it an "incredible barbarism." He could not have been ignorant that PLINY uses the expression, for it is quoted as an example under *trimestris* in all the lexicons. He means to say, I take it, that the expression, "in three months," would have been naturally rendered by *tribus mensibus*, and that *trimestri spatio* is far-fetched, affected and barbaric. The sobriety and severity which should characterize the language of inscriptions, do not admit of either round-about or inversion, though the classics may furnish one or two precedents for its employment, in ordinary writing.

In regard to *ducto eo*, my idea was, while translating the article, that it was good. DUMAS styles it "abominable and impossible," and would have preferred the ablative absolute, as in this line of VIRGIL:

[illegible] Tiberi.

I leave him to substantiate his assertions, on this point, if he judges fit so to do.

I understand the article was written, compared and verified with great care, and cannot doubt that the author is prepared to meet all objections. Not a single flaw has thus far been pointed out in France, at least in print. Mr. "Freshman" will have the credit, perhaps, of having caught the great romancer tripping. As his letter is to fall under the eyes of Mr. DUMAS, I am sorry that it is written in such careless English. What can a Frenchman, however good a linguist he may be, make of this sentence: "I'll bet a new hat that Dick Tinto won't get head?" A lad so sharp in a dead language should surely pay some little attention to his mother tongue.

DICK TINTO.

P. S.—RACHEL has taken her passage for the United States in the *Pacific* of the 11th of August.

Captain LINES, of the *Arago*, is in Paris, and has met with a hearty welcome after his two years' absence.

HORACE GREELEY is soon to return, when the yet undecided case of his pecuniary responsibility towards exhibitors in your Crystal Palace will be heard and decided.

RISTORI achieved another huge success last night, in "Maria Stuarda." Full details in my next.

The French shipment of wounded and sick from the Crimea amount to 43,000 men! The dead must be reckoned at 100,000 more. It is said this afternoon that the Cholera is raging in the French army before Sebastopol.

ENGLAND.

The late Reverses—Parliamentary Intelligence—The Scene in Hyde Park—Reduction of the Hango Massacre—The Sound Dues, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, June 29, 1855.

This week has been one of deep sensations. The defeat on the 18th—the Waterloo-day before Sebastopol—a formidable demonstration in Hyde Park against lordly legislation—rumors respecting NAPOLEON's health—signs of coolness in the intimate alliance—Austria's resolution not to join that alliance, and to reduce her army—the bankruptcy case in the city—the details of the Hango tragedy—all these facts, or half facts, have deeply agitated the public mind during the last seven days.

The reverse in the Crimea was, of course, the chief element of this excitement. There was a perfect panic at the first news, and Government appears to me to have been promoting the panic from tactical reasons, in order that the losses might not be found very heavy when compared to the rumors first told by exaggeration. We lost 4,000 men, whispered people last Sunday evening, and the sadness was general. But the next day, Government proclaims that the loss is but 1,300 men, and so it is not heavy at all. The same proportion keeps good with the French—they have not lost 10,000 men, they *only* lost 4,000. What is that? A trifle, to be sure; and those who still shake their skeptical heads are told to read the history of the first NAPOLEON's battles, in which the death of some twenty or thirty generals in one single combat was of no consequence at all. Well, we may yet come to get accustomed to such "trifles;" but, for the present, people will not quite believe, as they are asked to do, that the commemoration of the Waterloo day was almost advantageous to the Allies, though they have taken, it seems, possession of a dilapidated tower in the cemetery *between* the Redan and the Malakoff. At all events, an *eclatante revanche* is promised at no distant time; but there is "no news" says PELISSIER, from before Sebastopol, down to the 26th inst. I must call your attention to the fact, that Sir GEORGE BROWNE's army-corps has left Kertch and was actually before Sebastopol *two* days before the repulsed attack, so that the Allies (the French having, as I told you in May last, stolen themselves away from the Tchernaya) had employed *all* their available forces to carry those two works. I know, on the other hand, that both here and in Paris, the ministers of war have been urged to send reinforcements without any delay. All this goes far to strengthen the opinion, that no new attack of any importance will be made in the next four weeks. General PELISSIER's reckless disregard of human life (his whole military genius, say his enemies) may anticipate that term; but I heard opinions expressed in more than one political circle, and by men of official relations, that Lord RAGLAN will, after this last lesson, be found "less ready to subordinate his prudence to the energy of PELISSIER."

Parliament is just now bored by the SPOONERS and GROSVENORS. There is in yesterday's *Times* a most amusing leader on the *species* of the first-named gentleman. There is, however, to be a—perhaps decisive—battle here too. The information I sent you was correct. Mr. ROEBUCK has given notice that he will move a vote of censure against *all* the members of the Aberdeen Cabinet. PALMERSTON's position has not yet been so seriously menaced as now. He was clever enough until now, to let his enemies battle between themselves (Austria's policy) and always to join the victorious side. This result he was mainly indebted for to the shape of the hostile motions which were not acceptable to all his enemies, and so they were open to amendments and subsequent defeats. ROEBUCK's motion labors under no such disadvantage. It proclaims *no principle*—like LAYARD's—and so all parties may endorse it. It is not warlike, not peaceful—like LOWE's or BRIGHT's. It is, in short a common ground of hostility for adversaries of all shades of the noble Viscount at the head of her Majesty's Government, while it is a logical declaration of the House's opinion on the report of the Sebastopol Committee. How Lord PALMERSTON will evade this censure, is yet a mystery. The battle is to be given on the 9th of July, which, judging from the prevalent heat, will be a very hot day for the "lucky dog" of Downing-street. The noble lord would be glad, no doubt, to get rid of the motion as he did of bills thrown overboard the other day, in order to hasten the ship of Parliamentary Business, but this won't do for such a motion. Mr. ROEBUCK is quite the man to "find a day" for himself, though refused to be given one. There is, however, a resource left to the noble lord, and this is the threat of dissolution, a resource by no means striking, or unlikely to support him. I wish it might fail, for then the country would be put in position to show whether it is or not in earnest in talking in favor of "right men in the right places."

The Emperor NAPOLEON does evidently not like these constitutional crusades, and lets his opinion be known in an article published by the *Pays*, *Journal de l'Empire*, the most startling article that has as yet been found in any paper of the imperial press. My colleague in Paris will, no doubt, speak of it, but I may do so, too, because the sensation it caused is mainly felt here. Everybody is indignant against its imputations, though few will think it prudent to give public vent to that indignation. I will quote but a few lines, but these will be quite sufficient to show what it tends to and what spirit it is written in. Professing to be a vindication of Prince ALBERT's now notorious speech, the French semi-official paper enumerates the various misdeeds of the English press and Parliament, and then it goes on in this style: "Russia has been taught that for her England could not be a serious enemy, and that in action she might even be an embarrassment for her Allies." This is pretty strong, but it will come stronger by and by. Prince ALBERT's popularity has, at all events, not gained by this advocacy of his lucubrations. Despotism may have advantages over constitutional Government to attain *its ends*; but then these ends are not exactly such as that the consort of a constitutional Queen should feel free to ignore when speaking of his adopted country's mistakes. I have no great expectations from that Administrative Reform Association, because I do not, as yet, see anything resolute in its exertions; but they are certainly no comedians for the mere reason of their meeting in a theatre. The movement is in the public mind, and will, by and by, be seen in the public place, and then woe to the private-box jesters. They could already see some parts of that disposition in favor of a "change" last Sunday in Hyde Park, where some 25–30,000 men and women from the so called "lower classes" met, by appointment, to give a good lesson to aristocratic legislation. I was not there, but I intend going next Sunday, when another such meeting will have to take place. Lord R. GROSVENOR has, as you know, introduced a bill for the total prohibition of Sunday trading. All shops were to be shut up, except those frequented by oligarchic drunkards, I mean the "Clubs," which were to be left in full enjoyment of their revelries. Their lordships want to have a quiet drinking day for themselves alone, and so the people were to be shut out from all amusements on that day. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR's bill met with ready support by all the gentlemen of the field and the sports, and was read a second time. But here the "populace" stepped in, and having ranged itself all along "Rotten row" and "the great carriage drive," moved some an unexpected amendments: "Go to Church," cried 30,000 lips. "Let your servants rest! put your horses in your stables! walk, walk! don't drive, don't ride on Sunday!" and more of such demagogic utterances of a seditious advice. And the noble and most religious ladies and gentlemen were mightily frightened in their carriages. A fair Countess, with a keepsake face, was so terrified as to stand up in her rolling palace, and to show her prayer-book to the mob; but the mob told her, very rudely no doubt, but very justly, to "walk to Church and don't drive, or you shall be d——d, says Lord R. GROSVENOR." The lesson was a good one, and should it not profit it will be repeated. I hear that the police has taken extensive precautions against the occurrence of such another demonstration. *Three thousand* constables are said to have received orders to be "on duty" in Hyde Park the day after to-morrow, but I scarcely see how the demonstration can be impeded, unless the gates should be closed against any but aristocratic folks—an experiment not likely to be attempted, though the Parks are asserted to be a *private property of the Queen's!* If the demonstration fails, it will be because frightened "high life" will not dare to face the terrible prospect. I am almost sure that no carriages will be visible, except, perhaps, a few, with curious or defying lordlings and their "May Fair" beauties in them. The people are convened at all events. The following placard has been most extensively circulated throughout the metropolis:

SUNDAY TRADING BILL.

Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR says you are not respectable. "He begged to inform the House of (un-) Commons, that since the movement (the demonstration in Hyde Park,) he had received several letters from workingmen, in which they spoke of the parsons there assembled in no complimentary language." Come, therefore, in your best clothes next Sunday to Hyde Park, and try to look and behave like your betters. Bring your wives, dressed out like Columbines, and your sons in round collars and long black sacks, eat, drink, ride, loll, chat, flirt, and be merry, as they do, on Sunday next; for on Monday you must work, and if it please the Lords this will be the last Sunday on which you can perpetrate any of these vile abominations.

I wonder how this popular style is relished by our pious legislators. They try to sneer at it in public, but I am much mistaken if they feel not rather afraid in private. *This* movement, depend upon it, will succeed, because it is made in the right way, because it is made by the masses without any homage to convenience, and with no hypocritical professions of respect for the aristocracy. If the administrative reformers had *such* support, then they would give more hope; but speechifying alone will come to nothing against an enemy who is master of the tongue. These oligarchs must be made to feel and to fear, that their immoral resistance to all radical reform will bring an outbreak of *popular violence* against their haughty necks, or else they will remain stubborn in keeping up all the abuses of power in their own hands. We must only remember how parliamentary reform and the repeal of the corn laws were obtained, in order to be convinced that without a salutary dread of such popular exasperation there is no prospect in this country for any change for the better.

The "Hango massacre" has lost part of its original dimensions, though it remains the same atrocious act. But Englishmen ought not to be so loud in crying for vengeance after what we hear of the atrocities committed at Kertch. They had, moreover, such a good laughter, but some weeks ago, at the silliness of the Russian Governor of that place, whose captured coach has been the means of sounding those waters under the protection of a flag of truce, that the Russians might to some extent be excused for not exposing themselves to another ridicule by implicitly trusting the harmlessness of English flags of truce. I know that the story about the Governor's coach leading the way to Kertch has been *contradicted*, but this contradiction came *after* the Hango affair. I told you my opinion of that barbarism; but then English leaders must be more cautious in telling amusing stories about coaches, flags of truce and soundings, lest the Russians might not quite like the fun of being first deceived and then laughed at. And now I am happy to say that only four of the Cossack's crew have been killed—the rest are prisoners. By the bye, the *Constitutionnel* says that three American officers—Majors DELAFIELD and MORDECAI, and Capt. MCCLELLAN—arrived in Warsaw on their way to St. Petersburg, to request permission to enter the Russian army in the Crimea.

I may tell you that the United States are expected (literally) to force the Sounds, without paying the dues. The "stars and stripes" are looked for by all sorts of royal boats, eager to follow the trace left by our ships. Another news is that Lord HOWDEN gave a dinner to his Excellency, our Minister at Madrid. It is said that Don ALFONSO ESCALANTE will go to Washington as Spanish Minister. Señor BRUIL's financial plan has been defeated, and so he will resign. "Wanted a new Minister of the Exchequer." King BOMBA has improved the Government by having instituted a *commissione della* [illegible], which means "a *commission of bastonade*." The name is striking and saves me the trouble of explanation. It is for the Sicilians, but Neapolitans may have [illegible] benefit. There is [illegible] the usual amount of [illegible] in Italy, and Mr. KISELEFF, who is sent to Rome (while Baron BRUNNOW goes to Frankfort) as Russia's Minister, may promote it, if he likes. The affair of "Baroness BECK" is once more revived by Mr. GOULMIN SMITH, who proves that Lord PALMERSTON knew her to be a spy. You will find the correspondence in the *Morning Herald* (last Monday) if you should not prefer to let it rest there, which is my advice, because though *she* has as certainly been a spy as Lord PALMERSTON is a wily diplomatist, Mr. GOULMIN SMITH's part in that business remains nevertheless a not very creditable one, the whole matter having, moreover, some secret springs which better be left buried with her. We might however ask with the *Times*, "When will anything be done straightforward in this country?"

The season is approaching its end. The last levee has been held. Societies give their farewell concerts. Winter gave us its last word, and now it is decidedly warm—aye, hot—and this is an excuse for the following style of dog-day criticism in reference to the great WAGNER question.

The musical critic of the *Morning Post*, speaking of the last concert in this season of the Philharmonic Society, makes the following remarks of curious originality: "There can be no doubt that this society is rapidly declining, and that a total reorganization, on principles more consonant to the principles and requirements of the age, can alone save it from dissolution. Their exclusiveness, routine, &c., &c., when associated with the *worst kind of Democracy*, as in the present instance, can only lead to utter destruction. So long as the old Philharmonic was truly conservative and knew that it had a heritage of glory to sustain, we honored it; but when it fell fast asleep upon its laurels, and only awoke to place the guardianship of art's sacred temple in the hands of an unbeliever in its divinities, our respect was at an end. Could the directors see nothing between blind reverence for the used-up gods of a by-gone period and the wildest innovation and licentiousness of the degenerate present? * * * It is truly ludicrous to observe how a professedly conservative society can throw itself into the arms of a desperate musical *Democrat* like Herr WAGNER." What next? Such pens ought to be muzzled about in this season of madness and raving.

Six o'clock.—The evening papers bring the following telegraphic dispatch:

"DANTZIG, June 29.—The fleet is off Cronstadt. Forty-six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of them exploded on the poop of the *Exmouth*. Admiral SEYMOUR and Capt. LEWIS, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Lieut. PEARSE [?] was slightly injured."

The Baltic is decidedly a dangerous sea for the allies.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, (second edition,) the allied Generals in the Crimea are on quarreling terms. PELISSIER complains against Lord RAGLAN. It is stated that a correspondence has taken place between the two Governments on the subject, and that it has not yet terminated. Add this to what I said above, and then calculate the chances of Sebastopol's fall.

SPAIN.

The National Debt—Our new Minister—Doings in the Cortes—Political and General News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 25, 1855.

The aspect of the political horizon at Madrid continues dark and lowering. The new Ministry have as yet done little or nothing except making preparations for paying the last six months' interest upon the National debt—for which purpose 2,000,000 francs have been forwarded to Paris in drafts upon the house of URIBARREN & Co.; £33,000 to London upon MURRIETA, and £30,000 upon ROTHSCHILD; but affairs at home are complicated. The new Minister of Finance after all, it appears, does not know what to do, (in fact it is one of the hardest problems to solve, how to pay a great sum with nothing at all,) and reports are rife of his resignation. The Carlists although put down for the present are still at work, and the determination of MONTEMOLIN and CABRERA to land in Catalonia seems to be confirmed.

Mr. DODGE, our new Minister, was received by the Queen at Aranjuez on the 17th inst., and has every reason to be satisfied with his reception; the speeches on both sides were highly conciliating. On the following day the Court returned to Madrid, Mr. DODGE and family also returning thither. On the 21st Mr. DODGE and lady dined with Lord HOWDEN the British Envoy, Mr. and Mrs. PERRY, and Mr. SMITH of the U. S. Legation, and several of the members of the diplomatic corps were also present. This dinner was given by Lord HOWDEN in honor of Mr. DODGE's arrival. The general impression made by our Envoy since his arrival at Madrid is decidedly favorable to himself and to the country.

Nothing has been done in the Cortes of late. The discussion upon the Constitution drags slowly along, without making much headway; many members have gone home. The Queen wishes to go to La Granja—but the Ministry oppose it, as it is thought she would not be safe there. She will probably go to the Escurial, which is nearer Madrid and easier to cover in case of need, and if things improve, perhaps afterwards to her favorite Summer resort.

The result of the *Black Warrior* affair has rendered the appointment of a Minister to Washington extremely difficult, as the "Moderado" party, thinking that there has been too much ceded to the United States, do not wish to have anything to do with it. They now speak of a Señor ESCALANTE, a person of no political signification whatever, but I consider that as yet it is very doubtful who will be sent. The United States steam frigate *Saranac*, Captain LONG, was at Malaga on the 18th, where she remained two days, being visited by many of the fair Malagueñas. She sailed thence for Spezzia. Officers and crew all well. The weather at Madrid remaining astonishingly cold, [illegible]; in the middle of June at night, [illegible] and cloaks on, in the [illegible]. As regards monetary affairs, there has been a little more animation this past week, and funds have had a corresponding rise. Consolidados at 32.25; deferred 18.20. The Duke DE MONTPENSIER, when at Alicant, very nearly lost his life by the horses taking fright and setting off at full speed in one of the most dangerous parts of that steep city; he was rescued by a laboring man stopping them at great personal risk. The cholera at Madrid has almost disappeared. At Aranjuez and other places in the Province it still exists, but in a mild form. The crops of all descriptions are very fine this year. Letters from Malaga state that the raisin crop will probably be a very good one. Wine and packing grapes do not look so well. Some of the newspapers in the South of Spain complain that the English are encroaching upon the neutral ground at Gibraltar, and throwing up fortifications outside of their own limits, and call upon their Government to attend to the matter. Mr. COLLINS [?], United States Consul at Tangiers, died about a week since; the office is in the hands of the British Consul. The Madrid papers are speaking of the report of the removal of Mr. PERRY, which had arrived there on the 21st. The *Novedades*, of the 22d, has the following: "The news which we yesterday gave concerning the removal of Mr. PERRY, the honored Secretary of the United States Legation, appears to be without foundation. From correspondents worthy of all credit, we learn that Mr. SOULE, [illegible] of the intrigues put in force with that object, will not affect the removal of Mr. PERRY, whose [illegible] elevated, able and honorable official conduct, contrasting notably with that observed by Mr. SOULE, of rendering as [illegible] as possible all subjects in dispute between the two countries." Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

The Repulse Before Sebastopol.

There is an entire absence of additional news from the Crimea. The repulse of the allies from before Malakoff and Redan is confirmed, but (if we may credit the Government's published accounts) the rumored loss was much magnified. Lord PANMURE gives a nominal list, showing 93 officers killed and wounded, 144 private men killed, 1,058 wounded, and 180 missing (taken prisoners.) PELISSIER names 37 French officers killed, 96 officers wounded, 17 officers missing (prisoners,) 1,544 private men killed and missing, and 1,644 wounded. Total English *hors de combat*, 1,434; French, 3,337; both, 4,774. Generals MAYRAN and BRUNET were severely wounded.

Lord RAGLAN is reported dangerously ill, and is said to have solicited his recall. Sir GEORGE BROWN too is sick, and incapable of supplying RAGLAN's place.

The accounts yet to hand do not materially vary the first announcement of the repulse of the allies, excepting as regards the number of the slain. Details are anxiously looked for, inasmuch as sundry disagreeable rumors are in circulation. In Paris it was reported that the failure was, in a measure at least, owing to errors committed by the British commanding officers. Their errors are described as twofold—first, in not having had fascines provided for filling up the trench within the Redan; and next, in not having immediately apprised the French Commander that they found it necessary to retire. The British, on their side, say that they took the Redan, but could not hold it, because the French failed to silence the guns of the Malakoff.

Other rumors were current, but without foundation. It was said that a battle had been fought on the Tchernaya; that the Sardinians were cut to pieces; that the Allies had finally stormed and taken the Malakoff and Redan. But the official dispatches dispelled these statements, by reporting an entire absence of news.

Gen. PELISSIER's latest dispatches to his Government are equally devoid of interest.

CRIMEA, June 24.—I have nothing new to announce. We are pushing our approaches against the Malakoff, and are hastening the construction of the advanced battery, which will complete the investment of the port. We are also drawing closer with our left attack. There are still some cases of cholera.

JUNE 25.—The works indicated are progressing.

JUNE 26.—Nothing new to communicate.

(Signed) PELISSIER.

Lord PANMURE under date, British War Department, June 29, says:

The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works, and are erecting new batteries to be armed with heavy guns. The enemy continues to repair the damage done during the last attack. Very little fire on their part. We (Allies) retain possession of the Round Russian Fort in the Cemetery from whence the Russians were driven on the 18th; also of the Mamelon on the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of the south harbor.

A report from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF brings the news in the Crimea, according to the Russian version, down to the 24th inst.

The Prince states that the allies fire very little, and he avers that the troops which had crossed the Tchernaya, had again returned to the left bank of the river.

On the night of the 22d the Russians had observed a great movement in the allied squadrons.

The Repulse Before Sebastopol.

From the London Times.

The actual number of our own killed and wounded in the recent attack on the Redan is not of that terrible amount which was at first supposed. When it was stated that the loss of our noble army was not less than 4,000, that was interpreted to mean the British loss alone; and it was inferred that, if we had lost so many, the loss of the French must have been 10,000 or more. It now appears that the total loss of killed and wounded in the whole allied army does not exceed 4,000, of which our portion was just under 1,300. The number of non-commissioned officers and men killed is 144, and wounded, 1,058; the total number of officers killed and wounded is 93—making the exact total 1,295. The enemy, it appears, boast that they have taken 600 French prisoners, which, in the present state of our knowledge, we can only suspect to be a Russian exaggeration. The whole loss is numerically not so great as what we have suffered in the space of a few days, without glory and without any addition to the rolls of honor, by cholera or by frost. It is lamentable, not so much for its number, nor yet for such men as CAMPBELL, YEA and SHADFORTH, who, having done so much, have fallen outside the walls they deserved to enter, as because this is a reverse, a check, a delay. It cannot really affect the ultimate fate of Sebastopol, but it must prolong a struggle every day of which is so much lost to the interests of peace, to the happiness of many nations and the cause of humanity. So far as regards the mere material part of the question, no doubt we are already in a better position than we were in on the morning of the 18th. No doubt our batteries are in better order, our guns heavier, our knowledge of the position and of the obstacles before us greatly increased, and the force in the front augmented. To concentrate our army on the siege, we have been obliged to leave the inhabitants of Kertch in the hands of our Allies. As the siege continues, one consideration after another will be sacrificed to the necessity of our position, and it may even come to pass that we shall be driven to the most cruel and wasteful of all courses—investment and blockade.

It depends on ourselves whether this affair is to operate as a warning, or is to be a sample of all that we do, and are still to do, in the course of this siege. Are we always to accept from the enemy the terms of the combat? Are we to confine ourselves to marching up a hill swept by his artillery, standing on our own defence against his advancing columns, carrying the works that he throws up in our way, and attacking, after many days of active and mutual preparation, the particular points on which he has concentrated all his energy, skill and resources? It is very clear that if we are to let the enemy take the initiative, make the lists, and impose all the conditions of the conflict, we can hardly expect to escape heavy losses, even if not actually defeated. It has always been assumed that if we may be permitted to choose the particular point of defence, and to work upon it with such tolerable security as there must always be below the general surface of the ground, we shall be able to contrive such a deadly arrangement of forces, [illegible]

...king fire, [illegible], and impediments of all kinds, that the attacking army must be entangled and [illegible] to pieces before it can extricate itself, or even find out where it is. But this advantage is subject to a greater advantage on the side of the assailants. They may select more than one point of attack; they may select many, leaving it utterly doubtful in which they will ultimately address themselves with most force and hope of success. They may attack on many points, reserving to themselves the choice at the last moment which shall be the feint and which the real attack. In the siege of Badajoz the Duke of WELLINGTON failed to enter at the two breaches he had made with so much time and cost, and in the attempt to storm which he lost so many men, and took the place by following up one or two successful feints out of half a dozen that had been planned. Even if Sebastopol is to be carried at one particular breach, and we are too bigoted to a plan to think any other possible, still it is a maxim of war that we should distract and divide the attention of the foe, and so take away somewhat from that shower and stream of death which must overwhelm the assailants if they confine themselves to one particular point. In the recent attack on the Redan it appears that this obvious precaution has been wholly disregarded. For aught we know—that is, for aught that has transpired—the Russians were able not only to devote all their strength for ten days to rendering a comparatively small length of defence utterly impregnable, and full of such snare as no forethought could provide against, but also to employ their whole garrison in the defence. We have never yet been able to surprise the Russians. They know the time of our intended movements as soon as our own army; and when to this is added a like certainty as to the point and the mode of attack, then the assault is reduced to the lowest condition of success; the defence is raised to the most favorable, not to say the absolute certainty of success. As far as the nature of the defence is known in this country, there is no reason why three or four simultaneous assaults should not have been made on various points of the fortifications, from the Flagstaff Battery to the Quarantine Bay, why the fleet should not have taken its share in the work, and why a threatening demonstration should not have been made by a portion of our army on the Tchernaya. When the details arrive, it may turn out that more was done in this way than has been communicated in the necessarily brief messages of the electric telegraph; but we cannot disguise our fear that from want of some such ordinary and safe precaution there has been a wasteful sacrifice of men.

The siege has latterly assumed the solemn pace of a grand heroic war. It would seem as if the auguries had been taken, the decrees of Heaven had been read, and that Sebastopol is not to be taken till the third, or possibly the tenth year. Meanwhile, we are to have a succession of engagements, in which the victory is to incline to this or that side, with all the vacillation of the ancient epic. It is commonly ascribed to the art of the poet that the hopes and fears of the reader are kept in suspense by the alternate successes of the Trojan and the Greek, and the poet was so averse to the vulgarity of a decided and final success that he left it only to be surmised. That is very much our case. For inscrutable reasons the allies shrink from following up an advantage at the moment when victory declares for them; from first to last they have never once taken at the flow that "tide in the affairs of men" which alone leads to success. They have always stopped, like the aged and weary, to rest from their day's toil, to recruit their strength and collect their thoughts, as if an army of near two hundred thousand men did not contain the materials of perpetual youth, sleepless activity, and inexhaustible strength. On the 7th the fortifications of both the Redan and the Malakoff Tower were actually entered by the Allies, and though the few that entered did not return, that is no reason why a reserve of sufficient force, and fresh for the assault, might not have been poured in with the retreating Russians, and have made good their ground. At least, it appears that no such attempt was then made; though, if a few exhausted men out of the first body of assailants, with no other orders or direction but their own heroism, were able to do so much, it is fair to suppose that a large, fresh, and properly ordered reserve, rushing on like a second wave of the assault, and followed by a third wave if necessary, might have concluded on the 7th the work vainly resumed on the 18th. The operations of this last day are as yet only matter for conjecture. It is possible, indeed, from the great number of regiments engaged and the large proportion of wounded in some of them, that more was attempted on our side than the attack on the Redan; but, we repeat, we see too much reason to fear that we have rushed, with the indiscriminating valor and obstinacy of our race, at the particular object offered by the foe and duly prepared by him for the reception of such unskilled soldiers.

Lord Raglan and Gen. Pelissier.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* speaks of communications having taken place between the French and English Governments, arising out of complaints by General PELISSIER, on the want of combination and of energetic support upon the part of his English colleague.

The Capture of the Mamelon on June 7.

The *Moniteur* has just published General PELISSIER's dispatch giving an account of his capture of the Mamelon. As it contains the best report that has yet appeared of that brilliant affair, we reproduce the dispatch in full:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Monday, June 11.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: My two telegraphic dispatches of the 7th and 8th of June, and my letter of the 9th of the same month, have informed you in a succinct manner of our brilliant affair of the 7th. To-day I received General BOSQUET's reports, as well as different information I waited, and I am now able to give you a full and detailed account of this combat, which is a real victory, as much from the glory it throws upon our arms, as from the important results obtained.

On the 6th, at 3 P. M., as I have had the honor of informing you, the artillery of our right attack opened against the town; the English batteries opened fire at the same moment, and they were immediately supported by our batteries of the left attack. This fire of artillery was vigorously kept up during the whole night between the 6th and 7th, and at 3 o'clock of the evening it was completed by the fire of all our batteries of the left attack; so that, dating from that moment, the place was enveloped with a girdle of fire, which, starting at the [illegible] from our batteries at Careening Bay, extended to the west as far as Quarantine Bay. It was then that the plans for the attack concerted between Lord RAGLAN, OMAR PACHA and myself—and, as far as we are concerned, carefully studied by Gen. BOSQUET,—began to be put in execution.

The plan was to carry on the right, on the spur of Careening Bay, the works called by us "*Ouvrages Blancs*," or "Works of the 22d and 27th of February;" to carry in the centre the Mamelon Vert in front of the Malakoff Tower; while on their side on our left, the English were to storm the so-called "quarries" in front of the great Redan. Each of these attacks was separated from the other by a steep and rocky ravine; that of the White Works was separated from the Malakoff attack by the ravine of Careening Bay, and the Malakoff attack was separated from the English attack by the ravine of the Carabelnaia. These ravines inconveniently isolated the attacks, but their covered spots enabled us to place numerous and powerful reserves, sheltered from the enemy's fire.

The 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Divisions of the 2d Corps had been selected for the attack. At 4½ P. M. these four divisions took up their respective positions, the divisions MAYRAN (3d) and DULAC (4th) on the side of Careening Bay, and the divisions CAMOU (3d) and BRUNET (5th) in the centre attack. General MAYRAN was to direct the simultaneous attacks against the White Works of the 22d and 27th of February. The first brigade of his division commanded by General DE LAVARANDE, and consisting of a portion of the 19th Battalion of the Chasseurs à pied, (Commandant GAUBERT;) of the 2d Zouaves, (Colonel SAURIN;) and of the 4th Regiment of Marines, (Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible];) occupied our trenches of Careening Bay. This column was charged to attack the works of the 27th February. On the left of DE LAVARANDE's brigade was the second brigade of MAYRAN's division, under the order of General DE FAILLY, consisting of the remainder of the 19th battalion of Chasseurs à pied of the 95th of the line (Colonel DA[illegible]), and of the 1st battalion of the 97th. This column was to storm the work of the 22d February. The Dulac division formed the reserve of these two attacks. The first brigade of this division, under the orders of General DE SAINT POL, was to take up a position in the parallels of Careening Bay after the attack of the first two columns; and the 2d brigade of the same division, commanded by General BISSON, formed the second reserve. Moreover, the second battalion of the 97th of the line and a battalion of the 61st, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel LARROUY D'ORION, of the 97th, had been concentrated in the ravine of Careening Bay to turn the enemy, and to cut off his retreat after the storming of the Ouvrages Blancs. In the centre, the operations were entrusted to General CAMOU. The first brigade of his division, under the orders of General WIMPFFEN, occupied the parallels of the Malakoff spur; on the right, the Algerian Rifles, (Colonel ROSE;) in the centre, the 50th of the line, (Colonel DE BRANCION;) to the left, the 3d Zouaves, (Colonel POLHES.)

The second brigade of the Camou division, commanded by General VERGE, was in reserve in the ravine of Carabelnaia, ready to take the place of the 1st brigade in the parallels. The Division Brunet, under the orders of its chief, was also stationed in the Carabelnaia ravine, to act as a second reserve. Two battalions of the Imperial Guard, one of Grenadiers, the other of Gendarmes, were placed at the disposal of General CAMOU for the combat. This ensemble was completed by the Turkish division of OSMAN PACHA, which the General-issimo OMAR PACHA had detached from his army on the Tchernaya, and which took up a position on the Inkermann heights.

At 6½ o'clock Lord RAGLAN was at the English observatory. I myself proceeded to the trench in front of the Victoria redoubt, whence, as agreed upon with his Lordship, I sent up rockets as the signal for the attack. General BOSQUET, who was at the battery next to the Lancaster battery, had just received his last reports. Everything was ready; the troops were burning with ardor, and perfectly confident of success.

"As the first rocket went up, the Lavarande Brigade, headed by its General, rushed forward from the second parallel of Careening Bay, and, at a running charge, carried the works of the 27th of February. Despite the fire of grape and musketry it had to face during the 300 yards it had to cross, and which caused considerable loss, the column penetrated into the battery by the embrasures and breaches. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued at every point; a number of the defenders were killed on the spot, and we were soon masters of the entrenchment.

At the same signal and with the same impetuosity, *DE FAILLY's brigade rushed upon the work of 22d of February*. The distance is double, the ground to cross more difficult, with a murderous flank fire from the other work; nothing stopped this gallant brigade. It arrived in a dense body at the battery, scaled the parapet under a rolling fire, and, jumping into the work, overcame the desperate resistance of the enemy. Driven back on these two points, and hotly pressed by our men, the Russians fled in disorder, some towards a little battery constructed since the 2d of May, to defend the entrance to the Careening Bay ravine, and some towards the bridge crossing the bay by which the ravine debouches into the great port of Sebastopol. Some of our men carried away by the pursuit of the enemy, seized upon the battery of the 2d of May, and spiked the guns. As this battery, however, *is 500 metres beyond the work of the 22d of February*, the most distant from our lines, and placed under the double protection of the works of the enceinte and of the forts to the north of the roadstead, it is impossible to think of occupying it as yet.

General MAYRAN, perceiving a Russian column advancing to retake the battery of the 2d of May, ordered his men to charge with fixed bayonets, drove back the column into the town and took 60 prisoners, including three officers. *He rallied his advanced troops and led them back to the works of the 22d and the 27th of February, which remain definitively in our hands.*

Meantime, the two battalions concentrated in the ravine of Careening Bay, under the orders of Lieut.-Col. LARROUY D'ORION, were anything but idle. Descending the ravine at the moment the attack was taking place on the ridge, they pushed on as far as the aqueduct bridge, climbed up the right bank, and cut off the retreat of the enemy driven from the first two works. This movement, executed with as much vigor as skill, and which *procured us 400 prisoners, including 12 officers*, does the highest credit to Lieut.-Col. LARROUY D'ORION. While this was taking place on the west side of Careening Bay, the battle was waging with still more exciting incidents around the Mamelon Vert.

At the same signal of rockets from the Victoria redoubt, General DE WIMPFFEN, with his brigade, left the trenches which, on our side, encompass the base of the Mamelon Vert, that is to say, of the *Place d'Armes* on the left, and of the Third Victoria parallel.

Three columns rushed forward at once on the enemy's works, and carried by storm two advanced cuttings and intermediary ambuscades. A fire of grape from the redoubt, the combined fire of the great Redan and of the batteries to the left of the Malakoff Tower, did not impede their advance. To the right, Col. ROSE, at the head of the Algeria Rifles, carried a battery of four guns annexed to this redoubt.

Col. DE BRANCION in the centre, with the 50th, and Col. DE POLHES, of the left, with the 3d Zouaves, resolutely attacked the redoubt itself, threw themselves into the trench, scaled the parapet, and cut down the Russian Artillerymen at their guns. Col. DE BRANCION, who had the honor of being the first to plant his "eagle" on the redoubt, fell in this attack under the grape of the enemy, gloriously enwrapped in his triumph.

Strict orders had been issued not to go beyond the gorge of the works, and to form at once a lodgment against the fire and attacks from the town. But carried away by their ardor, our soldiers pursued the Russians into the ditch of the Malakoff battery, 400 metres beyond the redoubt, and tried to enter the *enceinte* with them. The natural consequence was that they were obliged to fall back under the violent point blank fire of the enemy's reserves that manned the ramparts. The two wings of the French line threw themselves back, while the besieged sent out a powerful column of fresh troops to attack our centre.

The redoubt of the Mamelon Vert could not, as yet, offer any shelter. The fire had either blown up a mine laid by the enemy, or a powder magazine, which had seriously scorched Commandant TIXIER, of the 2d *Chasseurs à pied*, and a number of men, planks, beams and burning ropes gave rise to fears of another explosion. The interior of the work was not tenable. Instead of supporting itself on the redoubt, our line crossed the summit and formed a semi-circle round the Mamelon.

There was not a moment to be lost. Gen. CAMOU ordered General VERGE to leave the trenches. General BOSQUET ordered the 5th division to advance, which was immediately obeyed by General BRUNET. The movement of this division was imposing; the 1st brigade commanded by Col. DUPRAT DE LA ROQUETTE of the 100th of the line, occupied the parallels behind the Mamelon, and the 2d brigade, under the orders of Gen. LAFONT DE VILLIERS, advanced to the left in the rear under cover of some rising ground. The VERGE brigade formed in columns at the same moment under the enemy's fire, and, with drums beating the charge, ascended the hill, and reinforced General WIMPFFEN's brigade. The position was carried, and the enemy driven back a second time into the town; we were definitively masters of the Mamelon Vert, which our troops triumphantly occupied, amid shouts enthusiastically repeated of "*Vive l'Empereur*."

It was past 7½ o'clock and night was coming on; as I had foreseen, we had established ourselves in the conquered positions at the moment darkness would allow our engineers to commence operations to consolidate ourselves there. These works were directed by Gen. FROSSARD, with Chef de Bataillon CHAREYTON, of the Engineers, as commander of the attack on the Careening-bay side, and DE FRESNEVILLE on the Mamelon Vert. These works, executed during the night with great intrepidity, intelligence and remarkable coolness, were solidly constructed by daylight, and enabled us from that moment to resist every attack of the enemy.

All assaulting columns were accompanied by brigades of Sappers, commanded by Engineer Officers. These detachments all fought valiantly. Captain DE LA BOISSIERE, of the Engineers, was seriously wounded, as one of the first, he scaled the parapet of the work of the 27th of February. The artillery, which plays so important a part in this siege, contributed in a great measure to the day's success. As soon as the assaulting columns had started, the aim of all the batteries of the Careening Bay and of the Victoria parallel was changed, and turned against the body of the place. During the night a great number of the embrasures of the batteries were restored. Moreover, six detachments, consisting each of 15 gunners, commanded by captains of artillery, marched with the first battalions of the columns to turn the guns of the works taken against the enemy, and to ascertain what work was necessary. All the operations were carried out under the immediate direction of Lieut. Col. DE LA BOUSSINIERE.

The guns of the battery of the 2d of May were spiked, under the fire of the enemy, by a detachment of gunners commanded by Capt. MELCHIOR. As regards the armament of the *Ouvrages Blancs* and the Mamelon Vert, it remained in our power, making a total of 73 guns taken from the enemy.

While we were taking the White Works and the Mamelon Vert, the English, with rare intrepidity, stormed the Quarries, and established themselves firmly there, thus taking a glorious part in the day's success.

The Turkish Division of OSMAN PACHA rendered great services. Different battalions led on by SEFER PACHA, Chief of the Staff of the Turkish Army, contributed under fire, and at the advanced posts, to the consolidation of our conquests on Mount Sapoune.

What shall I say, Monsieur le Marechal, of the troops of the 2d Corps? Facts speak better than anything I could write you; they were admirable. Their success was skillfully prepared and insured by General BOSQUET.

It would be an omission on my part if I did not mention, with praise, the two battalions of the Imperial Guard, who fought like picked troops.

We have suffered sensible losses; among others, that of the brave General DE LAVARANDE, killed by a cannon ball at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the Work of the 27th, which he had captured; and Colonel HARDY of the 86th, mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment. We have to regret many dashing officers and brave men, but these losses are not so very great when we consider the number of troops engaged, the length of the combat, and the important results obtained. I must not conclude this report without expressing my satisfaction at the manner in which the ambulance duty was performed. Our medical officers were, as usual, beyond all praise. I am, &c., PELISSIER.

The Evacuation of Anapa, &c.

The Allied Admirals have given orders to complete the destruction of the fortifications of Anapa. Two hundred pieces of cannon, (unserviceable,) *with two years' provisions, were found* in the forts. The Circassians plundered the town, *the inhabitants having retired with the garrison* across the Kuban, conveying their most portable valuables. The Russian forces are concentrating at Tiflis for the opening campaign. The fortifications of Erzeroum are completed.

The *Invalide Russe* thus announces and explains the evacuation of Anapa:

"As far back as March of last year, when the enemy's fleets entered the Black Sea, it was deemed indispensable to suppress the greater number of the fortresses along the coast. All these points have been occupied by us solely with the object of keeping in check the mountaineers, not to defend the coast against the powerful fleets of the maritime Powers of Europe. Garrisons were left only at Anapa and Novorossisk, because those two points, having safe land communications with the Caucasian line, could be evacuated at a short notice if the events of the war should render such an evacuation necessary.

"Now that the enemy has occupied Kertch and Yenikale, and possesses a powerful squadron, with troops on board, in such close vicinity to Anapa and Novorossisk, he might easily, in a very short time, land the latter on the Caucasian shores, and thus place our fortresses in imminent danger. In fact, Novorossisk, defended only by field fortifications, to guarantee it against the attacks of the mountaineers, and Anapa itself, an old Turkish fortress of irregular construction, afford none of the desired conditions for any chance of success against a double attack by land and sea, made by an enemy with a powerful artillery and naval force at command; consequently, a longer occupation of those points and the defence of their lines of communication could not have had any other result than to prevent us giving to a considerable portion of our troops a destination more suitable to the moment.

"From these considerations Aide-de-Camp-General CHOMOUTOFF, Attaman *locum tenens* of the Cossacks of the Don, who holds the chief command in the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, resolved on the 17th (29th) of May to evacuate first (Novorossisk), as the point most distant from the Kuban, and then submitted to a council of war convoked by him the question of how far the occupation of Anapa was necessary.

"Taking into consideration the weakness of the *works of defence of the fortress, the difficulty of maintaining* a strong garrison there, owing to the deficiency of water, the necessity there would be of organizing there an active reserve to keep up the communications with that detached point, and, finally, the circumstance that the advantages for occupations afforded had ceased to exist, the council of war, which, under the Presidency of General CHOMOUTOFF, consisted of Lieutenant-General KOZLOVSKY, in temporary command of the troops in the Caucasus and of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, Vice-Admiral SEREBRIAKOFF, Major-General LORKO, and Colonels of the Staff DOVNAROVO and [illegible], decided on the 23d of May (June 3), that Anapa should be evacuated, and its garrison transferred to the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea.

"Conformably to that decision of the council of war Anapa was immediately evacuated; everything connected with the hospital and offices that could be easily removed was carried off; the guns were rendered unserviceable, the fortifications blown up, the buildings set fire to, and on the 28th of May (June 9) the garrison was finally withdrawn. Its retreat was happily effected. Simultaneously with the evacuation of Anapa the neighboring stanitsas of the military Transkuban colonists were suppressed.

"*The measure taken* by Aide-de-Camp-General CHOMOUTOFF will, under actual circumstances, have the essential advantage of concentrating all his forces, the better to defend the country under his command, and to repulse the attacks of the enemy against it."

The *Invalide Russe* also announces the attack upon Mariopol and Yeisk (Ghérisk) by the allied squadrons. It adds:

"On the 7th of June the squadron also appeared before Temruk, but a strong wind sprang up, which soon became a tempest, and compelled the ships to go out to sea."

The Military Governor of St. Petersburg had issued the following notification of the movements of the allied squadron in the Gulf of Finland:

"*On the 3d (15th) of June a screw liner and a frigate* of the enemy were cruising off Cronstadt.

"*On the 4th (16th) of June there was no change visible* in the position of the fleet."

Sea of Azoff.

Letters from Constantinople of June 16, mention that the troops of the Kertch expedition had returned to *Kamiesch, with the exception of* 4,000 men who were left at Yenikale. Four ships have been sent to finish the burning of Arabat. There has been a naval *reconnoissance* of Kaffa, and an expedition against Perekop is again spoken of.

Sir E. LYONS' dispatches are published, but they contain no facts not already known.

Russian deserters report that the Malakoff tower is mined.

The *movable* force of the army—French, English, Turkish and Sardinian—is estimated at 60,000 available for the field.

Brigandage is prevalent in the immediate environs of Smyrna. A party of robbers have carried off an English surgeon named MCCRAITH, and some other persons, and demand a large ransom for their release.

The Porte has just concluded a small loan (equal to about $2,000,000,) at 12 per cent., on the revenues of Smyrna. It is reported that France and England are about to guarantee another Turkish loan of £4,000,000 sterling.

Captain LYONS, of the *Miranda*, a most efficient officer, is dead. He was struck by a rifle ball while on the paddlebox of his ship, and was taken to the Hospital at Scutari, where he died.

Brigadier ESTCOURT, of Constantinople, Adjutant-General of the forces in the Crimea, is also dead. Date of June 21st, mentions the arrival of 2,000 wounded, and adds that cholera had reappeared.

The Late Operations in the Sea of Azoff.

From the London Times, June 27.

The lucid dispatches of Sir EDMUND LYONS, combined with the circumstantial narratives furnished by our own correspondents in the East, have now enabled us to present our readers with a connected and intelligible view of those successful operations by which the war has been extended, to the infinite damage of the enemy, over seas and along shores hitherto secure and unassailed. A slight inspection of any ordinary map will show that the Crimean peninsula, jutting out into the Black Sea from the mainland, encloses a portion of those vast inland waters towards the northeast in such a manner as to form a second or inner sea, which bears, in fact, about the same geographical relation to the Euxine that the Euxine itself does to the Mediterranean. The inner sea—called "the Sea of Azoff"—is approached by a Bosphorus of its own, usually designated the Straits of Kertch. Though its extent, compared with that of the Euxine, is but small, its shores being wholly Russian, comprise the chief portions of the southern seaboard of that empire, and, as all the eastern coast of the Crimea is included in its circuit, it became of great consequence to assert for the Allies in these waters the same superiority which had been established in the Black Sea. The attention of the Allied commanders had been directed to these quarters some time ago, but it was not until last month that an expedition was actually undertaken for the purposes in view. Our ships traversed the *Euxine* in all directions, but did not penetrate the Straits of Kertch.

On the 24th May, however, a squadron comprising eight English, four French steamers, and six screw gun-boats, and carrying a land force of 15,305 troops, assembled at a rendezvous about ten miles south of the Straits, and proceeded to enter them without delay. The very demonstration itself proved equivalent to victory. It was found that though the Straits, like all other assailable points of the Russian Territory, were tolerably well fortified, and some pains had recently been expended in strengthening the defences, the various positions were all considered by the enemy as untenable against the advancing force. About midway up the Straits the troops were disembarked at a place called Ambalaki, on the western shore, which is formed by the eastern promontory of the Crimea. By their advance from this point all the Russian positions along the coast, including the important stations of Kertch and Yenikale, the latter of which commands the entrance to the Sea of Azoff, would have been taken in the rear and cut off from all communication with the interior. This consideration, combined apparently with an exaggerated estimate of the Allied force, seems to have deterred the enemy from any attempt at resistance, and post after post was abandoned before the advancing expedition. First, the batteries at Ambalaki, and then the towns of Kertch and Yenikale, were evacuated, so that the Allies had nothing to do, after bivouacking at Ambalaki for the first night, but continue their march, and take possession of all the important stations successively, up to Yenikale itself. In what strength the Russian garrisons actually mustered it is not easy to ascertain, but if there were no more than 2,500 troops at Kertch, it is clearly not probable that any effectual resistance could have been offered.

After passing through Kertch the allied troops proceeded to Yenikale, and there took up their quarters for a time, a small detachment being left at the former town to complete the destruction of the Russian establishments. *No sooner was the* passage of the Straits secured than a flying squadron *was forthwith dispatched into the* Sea of Azoff; and here similar successes awaited us. *The command of this inland sea passed* to the Allies in an instant. There was nowhere any Russian *force capable of offering resistance* to the squadron, although the number of vessels surprised showed what extensive use had been made of this channel of communication with the Crimea. On the northern coast of the Sea of Azoff are situated some of the chief provision dépôts of the Government, while the western shore is formed by that singular spit of land along which, or by means of which, a special military road into the Crimea is understood to have been constructed. At the southern extremity, or root of this tongue of land, stands the fort of Arabat, and beyond the Straits, at its northern point, lies the town of Genitchi. Along the coast, between Genitchi and the mouths of the Don, are situated the important grain dépôts of Berdiansk, Mariopol, and Taganrog. To deal with these places, now that an entrance into the sea had been effected, was but the work of a few days, and the correspondence from the spot which we have already published will convey an accurate idea of the operations which ensued. Berdiansk surrendered, on condition that while the Government stores and shipping were destroyed, private property should be respected. At Genitchi, as the like conditions were refused, the place was bombarded, and a vast amount of grain and shipping destroyed, including the large flats or ferries by which the Strait was crossed. Arabat was cannonaded till its magazine blew up. Taganrog and Mariopoul were then visited, and the stores and shipping burnt at each place in the like manner. It was at the former of these towns that, according to the Russian bulletin, although a cannonade described as "infernal" in its severity was maintained for six hours and a half, the list of casualties is confined to "one Cossack killed." How very different a version the same fact can receive will have been seen from the lucid dispatches of Captain LYONS in our impression of yesterday.

With a similar absurdity of depreciation, the *organs of the Russian Government* have assured the world that nothing beyond a certain amount of *damage to private property* has been accomplished by an expedition, which, in the space of a few *days took, destroyed, or* cause to be destroyed, 290 vessels, with an immense quantity of stores, and *deprived the enemy of four months' provisions* for 100,000 men. Even these returns, however, do not convey a sufficient idea of the results. The important feature of these successes consists in the command thus obtained of the Sea of Azoff, and of the eastern coast of the Crimea, which will enable us to deprive the Russians in the Peninsula of their chief supplies. Another result, too, of a most valuable and gratifying kind, is the evacuation of the strong fort of Anapa, now officially announced in *Lord RAGLAN's despatch*. This place, situated at the angle of the Circassian territory a little to *the southeast of the Straits of Kertch*, was to be the object of attack after Kertch and Yenikale had been secured; and the letter of our correspondent in our last impression closed with the intimation that the troops were expected to sail from Yenikale on this service on the 8th of June. The hazards, however, of this enterprise have now been saved. The Russians, dismayed at our successes, and actuated, perhaps, by some such motives as had been influential with the garrison of Kertch, withdrew from the place of their own accord, and such was the strength of the fortifications thus abandoned that the casualties probably escaped may be reckoned as some compensation for the losses experienced before Sebastopol. So fortunate, indeed, has been the whole expedition, that the returns show but some three or four men wounded from first to last, and the troops are now returned as disposable without loss for any other service. All that is necessary is to secure the passage of the straits and the entrance to the Sea of Azoff, and this, it seems to be presumed, can be effectually accomplished, now that the Russian defences are destroyed, by leaving a garrison well intrenched at Yenikale. After this our steamers and gun-boats can scour the Sea of Azoff with perfect facility, nor will the Russian flag find any more place upon these waters than upon those of the Euxine.

THE BALTIC.

Reported Operations at Hango.

Accounts *via* Stockholm, June 23, from Helsingfors, mention that the English have bombarded Hango and destroyed the telegraph station. The Russians admit that the *Cossack's* boat displayed a flag of truce, but allege that they feared a stratagem.

A fire at St. Petersburg has destroyed the Neva Steamer Works.

Letters from Abo, June 21, state that the English fleet is dispersed, and is cruising along the coast of Finland. The Grand Duke NICHOLAS had just reviewed the troops at Helsingfors and Abo, and inspected the fortifications of Sweaborg.

Bombardment of Sweaborg—Infernal Machines Destroyed.

A dispatch dated the 25th inst., states that Sweaborg had been bombarded and the stores destroyed. It also corroborates the statement that a large number of infernal machines had been cast up most unexpectedly.

The *Times* (second edition) of Friday has the following:

DANTZIC, Friday, June 22.

The *Vulture* has arrived with the mails.

The fleet is off Cronstadt.

Forty-six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of them exploded on the poop of the *Exmouth*. Admiral SEYMOUR and Capt. LOUIS, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Lieut. PIERCE was slightly injured.

The *Vulture* met Admiral BAINES' squadron somewhere near Nargen Island.

White Sea.

The blockade was formally announced on June 11, by the blockading squadron in the waters.

ENGLAND.

Parliament has been mostly employed in disposing of small bills in the summary manner described as "The Massacre of the Innocents," preparatory to the end of the session. Mr. ROEBUCK has postponed for a fortnight his motion of want of confidence in the Government. A curiously complicated case has arisen in the House of Commons. Baron ROTHSCHILD, the Jew member for London, who virtually has no seat in the House, inasmuch as the Parliamentary oath "On the faith of a true Christian" prevents his sitting therein, has forfeited his shadow of a seat by having contracted for the recent £16,000,000 loan. A select Committee is appointed to decide how a man who has no seat can forfeit it. Major REED has given notice of a bill to extend Parliamentary franchise to all persons who pay income tax.

In reply to a question, Lord PALMERSTON stated that no relations existed between England and the Circassians, except those of coöperation.

Austria's Duplicity—The Treaty of December 2.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th of June, Lord LYNDHURST rose to call the attention of the House to the treaty of the 2d of December, 1854, and the Vienna Conferences, his reason for making the motion being to obtain some explanation from Lord CLARENDON as to the present position of Austria with regard to the allies. This was a delicate matter to touch, but he did not anticipate any inconvenience from the discussion, as he intended to confine himself to a simple statement of facts. The noble lord then proceeded, in a clear and masterly manner, to contrast the relative positions of Austria and Prussia, and to show, however servile the latter Power might have shown herself on all occasions to Russia, that better things were to have been expected from Austria, who yet had missed a grand opportunity of vindicating her own rights and maintaining her own interests, by entering into an offensive and defensive alliance with France and England. In the course of a long speech, Lord LYNDHURST said: "It is not my intention to make any statement of what happened after Austria had taken possession of the Principalities, because I am not sufficiently conversant with the facts to be able to state every public act of hers there. I may observe, however, that when the armies of a friendly Power enter into a country for the purpose of protecting it, the first duty of that Power is, to take care that the strictest discipline is maintained in her armies—[Hear, hear], and to prohibit all violence either to property or to person. Now, my lords, there have been surmises—whether they are correct or not, I will not undertake to say—*that this principle has not been strictly adhered to during the time that Austria has occupied the Principalities.* [Hear, hear.] By the treaty between Austria and Turkey, it was provided that all the privileges of the inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia should be scrupulously respected, but I understand—and my noble friend opposite will be able to correct me if I am wrong—that, so far from that stipulation having been adhered to, martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Principalities. I pass this over, however, because it forms no part of my argument, and because, as I said before, I am not sure whether the information which I have received upon these points is perfectly correct. It was about the middle of the month of August that Austria took possession of the Principalities; she remained there perfectly undisturbed by Russia, and while we were struggling in the Crimea in support of the common cause,—while we were shedding our blood and spending our treasure for the attainment of an object in which, as I have stated before, Austria was much more deeply interested than ourselves—Austria was quietly establishing herself in the Principalities, spinning, as I may say, innumerable notes, memorials, and letters addressed to the different German Powers, and weaving a complication of negotiations, compared with which all the entanglements of our Court of Chancery, even in its worst state, would be models of simplicity and straightforwardness. [Hear, hear.] In this state affairs continued until the 2d of December, when the treaty to which I am about to call your lordships' attention was signed by Austria and the Western Powers. That treaty appears to me to be a most singular document. So far as relates to the obligations imposed on the Western Powers it is distinct and perfectly intelligible, but when we come to consider the obligations which it imposes on Austria, it is vague, indefinite, and almost unintelligible. The stipulation which is binding upon the Western Powers is, that in case Austria should be attacked by Russia we should immediately engage with her in an offensive and defensive alliance. Nothing can be more distinct and precise than that engagement; but, on the other hand, it is stipulated that, in the event of peace not being concluded before the end of the year upon the basis of the Four Points it so often referred to, that that Austria will—what? Take up arms and join the Allies?—No; but deliberate without delay with the Allies upon effectual means of attaining the objects of the alliance. [Hear, hear.] Now, my lords, what the precise meaning of these words may be I will not undertake to say; but this I will say, that, according to my interpretation of them, they must mean that Austria will concert with the allies upon active measures to give effect to the alliance, and that she will take part in those active measures. In what position, then, do we stand in respect to Austria? Is the treaty of December 2 binding on her or not? We have for two years been going on hand in hand with Austria, consulting her on all occasions, yielding to her advice and counsels, and hoping that the time would arrive when she would take active measures in coöperation with the allies. We have from time to time been disappointed, and now, in this last stage, we appear to be left by her to our own energies and our own resources. [Hear, hear.] There is a popular story among sailors of a mariner who saw what he considered a friendly flag in the distance; he altered his course and steered towards it, when all at once the strange ship disappeared and showed herself in another quarter of the horizon; the mariner then shifted his course and pursued the vessel, until she finally disappeared, leaving the mariner in an unknown sea, surrounded with rocks and quicksands, *to his own energies and resources*. I will not mention the name given to this strange vessel, as it *might be considered personally offensive*, [laughter,] but such has been the way in which Austria appears to have acted towards the allies. [Hear.] *I believe that Austria has a secret understanding with Russia; that in pursuance of it she has withdrawn her forces from the frontiers of Galicia and other places, and that those two Powers have come substantially to a neutrality treaty.* Here I must be allowed to say a few words on the subject of these conferences. A noble Viscount in the other house is said to have complimented the plenipotentiary for this country on account of the great talent he displayed in those conferences. Now, no person entertains a higher opinion of the talent of the noble lord, our plenipotentiary, than myself. I never knew a man, involved in difficulties and perplexities, extricate himself from them with more address and dexterity than that noble lord ["Hear," and laughter,] and I do believe that the noble lord would voluntarily place himself in situations of difficulty in order to exert his skill in escaping from them. [Laughter.] However, whatever talent the noble lord displayed on the occasion, I am bound to say that the only Power that obtained any advantage in the negotiations was Russia. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF said that the first two points out of the four were German points, and the only points on which Germany ought to be called on to make sacrifices. These two points were discussed at the beginning of the Conferences, when everything went on with the utmost smoothness and calmness between the negotiators. These two points were settled and agreed on to the satisfaction of all parties. What happened afterwards? The third point then came on the *tapis*, when Lord J. RUSSELL, with great suavity of manner, [a laugh,] proposed that Russia should take the initiative. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF saw his advantage, and said he had no powers, and must refer to his Government. That was an operation that consumed considerable time, and 18 days elapsed before an answer could be obtained. How were those 18 days employed? Through the medium of Prussia and other channels communications were made to the lesser Powers of Germany, representing that Russia had conceded everything that could be demanded of her—including the protection of the Provinces, the free navigation of the Danube—and that there was no reason why troops should be levied—why they should enter the field, or that expense should be incurred for these purposes. And this was followed up by distinct communications from Russia, in which she said, "If you will remain quiet, and not take any part in this controversy, whatever may be the result of the Conferences, I will adhere to all the engagements I have already made." [Hear, hear.] Then, was I not correct in saying that Russia had gained in these controversies advantages beyond all price? For we well know that the lesser Powers had ceased to make any preparations to assist Austria, and we know that Austria had never considered herself safe in taking up arms apart from the lesser Powers. [Hear, hear.] I am authorised, therefore, in making the statement which I have made. It is to be remembered that at the Conferences the Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Allies were as four to one against Russia. There was, in the first place, the slow and cautious Austrian, the more lively and active Gaul, the cool Englishman, and the sly and silent Turk on the one side, and on the other the wily Russian; and yet the Russian won the race in the field. [A laugh.] After 18 days had elapsed the Conferences recommenced. I have stated that the utmost courtesy had marked the proceedings of the Conferences, but now a marked change took place. The same outward show of courtesy, the same politeness was maintained, but there was an undercurrent of sneers and sarcasm. Allusions not very flattering were made to the English, observations as to a supposed desire of France to make a descent upon Tunis, and of backwardness to undertake operations on the part of Austria—all these oozed out from time to time—and there was an air of triumph visible throughout the subsequent negotiations on the part of Russia. [Hear.]

Lord LYNDHURST concluded by saying that there could not be a doubt that our British Plenipotentiary to Vienna, however great his ability, had been deceived by false hopes and promises of peace, and there was as little doubt that the conduct of the late Government, in deserting the seat of Government at a most important crisis of the campaign, and leaving the war to its fate, while they betook themselves to their country seats, was disgraceful in the extreme. Popular indignation had driven that Government from power. It was not for him to say how far Lord PALMERSTON had realized the expectations of the public, but he warned him that nothing but the greatest vigor, decision and activity could maintain him in the position which he now filled.

Lord CLARENDON thought, in spite of the able statement of Lord LYNDHURST, that no good could arise from the censure which he had cast on Austria. The indiscriminate blame which had been heaped on her in particular and Germany in general, had greatly estranged the sympathies of that country, which had once been with the Allies, and diverted them into another channel. So far as the Government were concerned, it would have been an unpardonable oversight to neglect to secure the coöperation of Austria, and this the Government had done; but, while showing great deference to Austria, they had not allowed that feeling to influence their preparations for war; and, though they diplomatized at Vienna, the warlike operations before Sebastopol were carried on with the utmost vigor. Even now nothing could be further from his intention than to create any misunderstanding with Austria; her conduct neither justified censure nor merited praise, and the result of the recent negotiations with her, though they had failed, had left England and France free and unfettered to make peace on their own terms.

The discussion was prolonged by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Duke of ARGYLL, and Lord DENMAN. It then dropped.

The Hango Outrage.

In the House of Commons, June 27, Captain DUNCOMBE asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether any further dispatches had been received from Admiral DUNDAS, with reference to the massacre at Hango, and also whether any steps had been taken to bring this matter under the attention of the Russian authorities, with a view of preventing the recurrence of such an atrocious act.

Sir C. WOOD—I have much pleasure in stating that dispatches were received this morning from Admiral DUNDAS, in which he states the steps he has taken, and gives the most welcome intelligence that several of those who were, on the statement of the survivor, supposed to be killed, are only wounded, and that some are not wounded, but are prisoners. [Hear, hear.] Admiral DUNDAS wrote a letter to the Governor of Helsingfors, stating what had occurred, and remonstrating most strongly against the atrocious act of firing on a boat's crew under a flag of truce. Admiral DUNDAS received an answer, in which the Governor of Helsingfors excused and justified, to a certain extent, the act which had taken place, and declared that the officers and soldiers said that they saw no flag of truce, and that they had been irritated by vessels hoisting Russian colors on some occasions, and that, as reported in the newspapers, English vessels had elsewhere, under the color of a flag of truce, taken soundings. The House will recollect that about a week ago I was asked whether I had any reason to believe that such was the case. The answer I then gave was that, so far as any report had reached the Admiralty, no such transaction had taken place, and this morning I had the satisfaction of seeing the officer who commanded the gunboat in which the flag of truce was hoisted in the Bay of Kertch, where the transaction was reported to have occurred. He assures me most distinctly and unequivocally that nothing of the kind was done—[hear, hear]—that the carriage which was restored to the Russian officer was taken ashore by a Russian boat, under the charge of a Russian officer, accompanied by one of the *Viper's* boats, under the eye of a Russian officer; and that it was totally unnecessary that anything of the kind should have been done, as there was not the slightest difficulty in taking soundings on the spot in question by night or by day. There cannot, therefore, be the slightest doubt in the world that this story was totally and utterly destitute of foundation. [Hear, hear.] I thought it desirable that the earliest communication should be made to the public as to the persons who have been wounded and made prisoners at Hango, and I believe a statement of their names appears in the evening papers. The result is, that five seamen and the Finnish captain were killed by the fire of the Russians, four seamen and two Finns were wounded and made prisoners, and three officers, four seamen and two Finns were taken prisoners without having been wounded. The black man who was rescued by the *Cossack* boat is now alive and doing well on board the *Cossack*. [Hear.]

Rumored Resignation of Lord Raglan.

In the House of Lords on the 29th, the Earl of MALMESBURY inquired of the noble lord, the Minister for War, whether it was true, as stated in the *Times* newspaper of this morning, that Lord RAGLAN was about to return, having resigned his command in consequence of ill health. It had been also stated that Sir GEORGE BROWN, being unable to discharge his duties, from a similar cause, the command of the army had devolved upon General SIMPSON.

Lord PANMURE was happy to state that the rumors of Lord RAGLAN's resignation was not true. *He regretted to say that his lordship had been suffering* from an attack of diarrhoea; but not to such a degree as to oblige him to resign his command. He was happy that the country was not likely to lose the benefit of his services, though the noble lord was for a time incapacitated from active exertion. It was true that Sir G. BROWN had been also severely attacked, and that the command of the army was now, in consequence, in the hands of General SIMPSON; but he was an officer in whom Her Majesty's Government had the fullest confidence.

State of the Army in the Crimea.

On the same night, Lord SHAFTESBURY stated that he had, this morning, an interview with the sanitary commissioner from the Crimea, who gave the most satisfactory account of the sanitary condition of the army, and the excellent arrangements now prevailing in the harbor of Balaklava. The latter he attributed to the exertions of the late Admiral BOXER.

Miscellaneous.

Viscount CANNING is appointed Governor General of India. There were two other aspirants for the office—the Earl of ELGIN and the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

The pay of British private soldiers is to be doubled while on active service, the difference being placed to each man's credit in savings bank until his discharge.

STRAHAN, PAUL & Co.'s creditors have proved debts against them to the amount of £325,000 sterling. Most disgraceful gambling with their clients' funds is proved, and securities lodged with them for safety have been sold or otherwise tampered with. Their defalcations have brought ruin on many families. The three partners of the firm remain in custody under remand.

The Administrative Reform Association held another public meeting at Drury-lane Theatre, London, on the 27th. Messrs. LAYARD, OTWAY, PELLATT, and other public men were present. CHAS. DICKENS made a happy speech in favor of the objects of the meeting.

A grand banquet was given by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, at the Star and Garter, London, to Mr. FILLMORE, on Monday, the 25th. Among the guests, 100 in number, were many distinguished Americans and several of the English nobility and gentry. We have not been favored with any account of the affair.

The Queen held her last levee of the season on the 27th. Mr. BUCHANAN, and the Brazilian and Mexican Ministers were present.

The Board of Trade returns for the month to the 31st May are published, showing exports to the value of £8,049,246, the value in corresponding month of the past two years having been respectively £7,123,191 and £8,439,196 sterling.

FRANCE.

The New Loan and New Taxes—Another Diplomatic Document—French Reply to Russian Manifesto—The Exposition—War Movements—The Empress in the Pyrenees.

Letters from Paris state an expectation that a tax of ten per cent. on the gross receipts of Railways is about to be imposed, and that the Railway Companies will be authorized to make a proportionate increase in the tariffs. It is also said that on the meeting of the Legislature, a large increase in the army will be called for. The question as to whether the new loan of 800,000,000 francs is to be raised by contract or by national subscription, is still uncertain.

The *Moniteur* contains a reply by Count WALEWSKI to the recent Russian comments on his official circular of May 23. The object of WALEWSKI's reply is to shift from France the responsibility of having broken up the Vienna Conference.

Seventy thousand persons had visited the Exposition in one day.

On dit, that DROUYN DE LHUYS does not scruple to say that he has been sacrificed to the English alliance, which has become more intimate than he ever contemplated.

A treaty of extradition of criminals between France and Hanover is promulgated.

The Empress has arrived at Pau. The *Presse* states that the recently expressed hopes of a lineal heir to the Bonapartist throne are unfounded.

Orders have been received at Marseilles to prepare for the embarkation of 30,000 additional troops. The American clippers *Monarch of the Sea* and *Ocean Herald* are taking in shot and shell.

AUSTRIA.

Continued Reduction of the Army—Rumors of Peace Contradicted.

The Vienna *Moniteur* of June 23 contains an imperial decree, in which the Emperor expresses his satisfaction at being enabled to send the reserves back to their homes. The total reduction in the army is now called 140,000 men.

Authentic advices from Vienna state that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion published in several German papers, that new proposals of peace had reached Vienna from St. Petersburg.

Count Buol's Circular.

The following circular has been sent to the diplomatic agents of Austria at the various courts of Germany:

VIENNA, Friday, May 25.

Your Excellency will have become aware by an article in the *Oester. Corresp.*, that the Imperial (Austrian) Government does not consider closed the negotiations with the Governments of France and England, respecting the plans which it proposed for giving execution to the third point of the guarantee. We have considered it advisable to inform your Excellency of the true state of affairs, as a guide to the language you will hold. If, since the outbreak of hostilities, there was any one moment when, more than another, the restoration of peace might be considered probable, it was the moment when Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS left our capital. The conferences, it is true, had only led to the rejection of the propositions made by the belligerent powers, but on both sides, it appeared to be admitted that those propositions offered the elements of peace, and we were not only able to declare without opposition that we believed ourselves specially called to continue ourselves in seeking out the means of an approximation, but we also put forward a draught of an ultimatum which was to be sent to St. Petersburg, and which we considered as [illegible] by Russia, since an immediate limitation of Russia's rights in the Black Sea was avoided, but which at the same time seemed us completely to satisfy the object of the third stipulation, and put an end to Russian preponderance in the Black Sea, that the before-named ministers of France and England, in confidential interviews, showed themselves decidedly inclined towards our proposal, and undertook to recommend the same to their Governments [illegible]

[illegible] with all their influence. This plan of an ultimatum, the rejection of which by Russia we declared ourselves ready to make a casus belli, consisted of two distinct propositions, of which the Russian Government was to take its choice. The first of these rested upon the principle of a reciprocal limitation of their forces, to be agreed on by Russia and Turkey, and established by treaty, arranged with France. The second alternative, offered by Austria, consisted of a progressive system of guarantees against the development of Russian power in the Euxine, which were to be incorporated with the general body of European international law, partly by the treaty to be concluded between Russia and Turkey, and partly by a treaty to be concluded between Austria, France, England and Turkey. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, before leaving Vienna, was made acquainted by verbal communication with these proposals. The French Minister, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, who left Vienna some days later, received a written copy of our plan, and undertook to submit it to the examination of his sovereign, and also to bring it before the British Government. It is unnecessary to speak here of the regret with which very soon after we received intelligence, not of the hoped for acceptance at England and France, but, instead, the opposition of the English Ministers to the views of their colleague, and of the resolution of the Emperor NAPOLEON to relinquish the services of the Minister who had just won the admiration and the confidence of the Austrian Court. This, however, is certain, that both the circumstances under which the rejection of our proposition took place, and the grounds on which the Cabinets of London and Paris contested their value, could only confirm us in the conviction that these propositions deserved to be admitted, and that each of the two Western Cabinets would do very wrong indeed to allow a solution of an eventful question, so honorable as that we offered, to escape them.

We are not at liberty to speak more fully of the language held by Lord CLARENDON and Count WALEWSKI, which is only confidentially before us. It is enough that, according to our firm conviction, neither Cabinet has sufficiently considered the meaning and importance of our plan, whether regarded as supplying the strongest possible and most effectual guarantee against the overreaching policy of Russia in the East, or in relation to the special object of terminating of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea.

His Majesty the Emperor has felt no doubt concerning the position marked out for the Imperial Court under these circumstances. It appeared at once to His Majesty that it was his duty to furnish the Cabinets of Paris and London with an opportunity of again examining our positions and the consequences to which the unexpected rejection of them would expose Europe. The assurances of peaceful sentiments, communicated to us by Count WALEWSKI, the evident impression of being undeceived that had taken possession of moderate men's minds in France and England; the reserve with which the English Ministers have spoken in Parliament respecting the state of the question, and have even appealed to the duration of the negotiations; perhaps too, the seemingly intentional stress, with which the dispatch of the Earl of CLARENDON dwells on the absence of all official and direct communication from Austria,—all these circumstances have necessarily been an inducement for us to address to the powers, with which we are in alliance, as well as the complete refutation of the objections raised against it. Should this step not be attended with the success desired, we cannot dispute the right of the belligerent powers to insist on more ample conditions in their interest, but we must leave it to themselves for their demands that rule which is expressly recognized by the protocol of Dec. 28, which declares that the details of the bases to be obtained will depend on the progress of military events. We, for our part, would simply rely on the basis that we deem to be obtained by the engagements that have been entered into. We should firmly abide by the bases recognized by us in the Conferences, and continue to protect the integrity of the Turkish Empire against a fresh attack. In this attitude we should know how to await the moment when on the resumption of negotiations for peace, we might be able to render our influence available for the adoption of the four guarantees in the sense we attribute to them. Should on the other hand our proposal for an ultimatum meet with the approval of the Cabinets of Paris and London, the final success of the work of peace would then solely depend on the last resolution of the Court of St. Petersburg. Your Excellency perceives, that the next communications from Paris and London, will have to decide on our further course of proceedings. Not till then shall we be in a condition to make definite proposals to our German confederates with respect to the future action of the Diet. Convinced that the line of policy which we have invariably pursued since the bases of the four points were first established, deserves the entire confidence of the German Governments, we indulge in the hope, that the overtures we shall have to make to our federal Allies in either of the cases specified, will meet with their ready assent, and that the opportunity for securing active unanimity on the part of Germany will not be lost on this occasion. The correct appreciation which most of the German Courts have formed respecting the step lately taken at Frankfort by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, is well calculated to confirm us in this conviction.

Receive, &c. COUNT BUOL.

Miscellaneous.

The *Austrian Gazette* has an article endeavoring to prove that the Allies should abandon the siege of Sebastopol, because the taking of the town will involve a sacrifice disproportioned to the advantages of victory.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* says, that in Vienna military circles it is taken for granted that the storming of the three bastions, Redan, Malakoff, and Korniloff must have been attempted by scaling ladders.

A letter from Vienna of the 23d, in *Spener's Gazette* of Berlin, says:

"As it is possible that the bases of peace, hitherto accepted, may be placed in question by the events of the war, the Austrian Cabinet has thought it right to ascertain the opinion of its German Confederates on the subject. With this view it has, it is said, addressed to the Cabinet of Berlin a dispatch, dated the 15th, in which it sets forth its opinion of the present situation, and asks for that of Prussia. A similar communication is to be addressed to the other German Governments. It is hoped that an understanding will be come to between Prussia and Austria so as to enable them to submit in common propositions to the Diet."

PRUSSIA.

Baron Manteuffel's Reply to the Russian Circular.

Paris papers publish the text of the dispatch addressed on the 6th inst. by Baron VON MANTEUFFEL to Baron VON WERTHER, the representative of Prussia at St. Petersburg, in reply to the Russian circular note delivered by M. DE GLINKA to the various Representatives of the German Governments assembled at Frankfort. (This dispatch, after pointing out the connection of the first two points that have formed the subject of deliberations of the Conference of Vienna with the special interests of Germany, puts on record that the Imperial Cabinet looks upon the understanding attained on this subject as a useful and durably acquired result, even should the Conferences in their *ensemble* not arrive at any formal settlement.) The Prussian document says: "The King attaches the greatest value to the guarantees which the above mentioned stipulations offer, not only to the territory of the Confederation, but also to the entire possessions of the two great Powers, which are members of it, and even to the position of Austria in the Principalities. It is from this point of view that the conciliatory dispositions manifested by the Russian Plenipotentiaries at the Conferences of Vienna have caused our august master well-grounded satisfaction.

SPAIN.

Another Loan—Cuba Quiet.

Telegraphic intelligence from Madrid is to 27th June. There was a rumor that the Government was about to demand a loan of 200,000,000 of reals to cover the deficiency in the finances.

Nothing further is published respecting the Carlist insurrection.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 22d contains a decree, dated the 23d ult., by which General DE LA CONCHA, Captain General of the "ever faithful isle of Cuba," raises the state of siege in that island and its dependencies, and takes off the blockade of the coasts which was established on the 12th February. The *Gazette* announces that all fears of a piratical invasion of the island had ceased; that Mr. QUITMAN, who was to have commanded it, and the other American officers who were to have taken part in it, had resigned; and that such serious dissensions about money matters had arisen between those gentlemen and the Cuban Society at New-Orleans that the latter had been dissolved. It adds that, in consequence of this, commercial confidence had been reëstablished in the island, and the creation of a bank of issue and discount already decreed was to be proceeded with.

The Committee of Finance yesterday rejected the plan of M. BRUIL, by six votes to three. A general meeting of the members of this Committee is to be held to-day. It is probable that M. BRUIL will retire from the Government. His successor is not yet mentioned.

The *Epoca* says that some letters of CABRERA, throwing light on the plans of the Carlists, had been seized. The Queen had visited the cholera hospitals. The Government had definitively abandoned the object of a forced loan. The levying of the extra octroi duty, for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the Canal of ISABELLA II, had commenced at Madrid, and had encountered no opposition.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Telegraphic anticipation of the Indian mail, with dates from Calcutta to May 19, Madras 24th, Bombay, 27th, Shanghai, 4th, Hongkong, 10th, and Canton, May 8, is received. Nothing new from India; trade was not active; Money market tight and freights falling. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 1½d.

Famine prevailed in many parts of China. There had been considerable fighting, with varying success. Exchange at Shanghai, 6s. 3d.

The Overland Mail.

We have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Trieste dated 28th inst.:

"The steamer *Bombay* arrived here this morning, at 3 A. M., in 144 hours, from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 22.

The Indian mails leave Alexandria to-day, with advices from Calcutta of the 19th May; Madras, May 24; Bombay, May 27; Shanghai, May 4; Hong Kong, May 10; and Canton, May 8.

There is nothing new from India.

Trade was inactive; the money market tight; freight falling.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2.1½.

Famine prevails in many parts of China.

The rebels have taken some towns, and the Imperialists have gained some battles.

Exchange at Canton, 4.1; at Shanghai, 6.3."

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Pacific.] LONDON, Friday, June 29—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, but without much activity. The weather is favorable for the growing crops. MONEY continues abundant. CONSOLS leave off 91⅜@91½ for the account. DOLLARS, 5s. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d. South American DOUBLOONS, 75s. 3d. American EAGLES, 76s. 3d. By Electric Telegraph from Trieste, we learn the arrival there of the Overland Mail, with advices from Calcutta of the 19th of May, Madras 24th, Bombay, 27th, Shanghai 4th, Hongkong 10th, and Canton 8th of May. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 1½d.; Canton, 4s. 11d.; Shanghai, 6s. 3d.

COCOA—Is quiet.—740 bags Trinidad have been offered during the week, and partly sold from 37s.@41s. for good grey and good red, being rather cheaper. 400 bags Grenada realized from 30s.@33s. 6d.

COFFEE—In demand at late quotations.

COCHINEAL—Is firm; 275 bags at auction to-day all found buyers; the inferior qualities at 1d. ℔ lb. advance. 25 bags Mexican Silvers brought 3s. 5d.@3s. 9d. 73 bags Teneriffe 3s. 10d.@4s. for good to fine Silvers, and 3s. 3d.@4s. 7d. for Blacks. 275 bags Honduras Silver 3s. 3d.@4s. 2d. for ordinary to good.

COFFEE—The market continues active, and all colory descriptions of Ceylon find ready buyers at full prices. 577 casks, 466 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction during the week, and nearly all sold from 55s.@66s. 6d. for low middling to middling bold colory. 1,400 bags Native in public sale realised 46s. 6d.@47s. 6d. A cargo of 3,000 bags St. Domingo has been sold afloat at 44s., for a near port, and a cargo of 1,250 bags Rio (low quality) at 40s. 9d. for the Mediterranean, insured free of particular average. The following were the imports and stocks on the 1st instant, compared with those of the corresponding period last year:

IMPORTS.

	1854.	1855.
Chief Ports of Europe	157,200,000	191,500,000
Great Britain	16,900,000	15,700,000
Total lbs	174,100,000	207,200,000

STOCKS.

	1854.	1855.
Chief Ports of Europe	96,200,000	112,300,000
Great Britain	27,100,000	21,000,000
Total lbs	123,300,000	133,300,000

COTTON—There was nothing doing until yesterday, when holders accepted lower prices, and a large business was done at ⅛d.@¼d. decline from the highest point. The sales for the week are 3,300 bales. At Liverpool the demand has also revived, and the sales have again become large; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 6⅛d. ℔ lb.

At the CORN market on Monday there was a small supply of English WHEAT, with considerable arrivals of Foreign, chiefly from the lower Baltic ports. The trade was dull, influenced partly by the favorable state of the weather, and the greater part of the English WHEAT remained over unsold. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 70s. 7d. on 66,225 qrs. returned. To-day the market was very dull, and to effect sales it would have been necessary to take lower prices. We quote White American WHEAT 78s.@85s.; Red, 74s.@78s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR 40s.@43s. ℔ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—1,100 cases Castor Oil, at auction, sold chiefly on easier terms, from 4½d.@5½d. for fair to good seconds. Stickies—450 boxes from 31s. 6d.@36s. for mid. to good Siam. Cutch—Of 1,650 bags, about one-fourth sold at 22s. for mid. Pegue. Gambier very dull; 1,000 bales fair quality were offered, but chiefly taken in at 17s. 6d. Quicksilver, 1s. 10d.

HEMP—The market continues without improvement. St. Petersburg Clean is quoted £35. 75 tons slight country damaged at auction brought £35 10s.@£40. Manilla dull, and difficult of sale. Jute £14 15s. for good ord.

INDIGO—Little doing in anticipation of the sales on 10th proximo, the declarations for which amount to 10,657 chests.

IRON—Continues in good demand at full prices. We quote Rails £7 5s.@£7 10s., Bars £7 15s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 73s. for mixed numbers in the Clyde.

LARD—Prices are rather looking up. Western in kegs 52s.@54s.

LINSEED—The market has been active at advancing prices; fine descriptions 70s., either on the spot, or for arrival. Arrivals this week, 1,078 quarters only, all from the East Indies.

RAPESEED—Has also advanced; average quality 68s.@69s. ℔ quarter.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign scarce and prices have improved; Marseilles cargoes, £10 10s.@£10 15s., cost, freight and insurance. Distant shipments of Boston bag Cakes £11 10s., New-York barrels difficult to buy for future deliveries at £10.

OILS—Fish are quiet; Sperm sold at £128, Southern £49, Pale Seal £52 10s., Cod £46 10s.@£47. Olive firm, and in good demand, Trieste £54, Levant £53, Spanish £54, Gallipoli £55@£56. Rape is scarce, and has advanced, Brown having been sold at 56s., and Refined at 58s. 6d.@59s. Linseed has been largely in demand for speculation, and prices have improved to 40s. 6d. on the spot, and 41s. 6d. for deliveries up to December. Cocoa Nut dull at 40s. 6d.@41s. 6d. Palm 38s.@40s.

RICE—Flat, and prices rather lower. 3,000 bags Bengal at auction were chiefly bought in from 14s.@15s. for good middling white. 1,000 bags Bengal sold privately from 14s. 6d.@14s. 9d. for good white. In floating cargoes we have nothing to report.

SALTPETRE—Quiet, and 6d.@1s. lower; 500 bags Bengal (ref. 10½ ℔ cent.) sold at 27s., and 500 bags (11 ℔ cent.) 31s. 6d.

RUM—Steady; 100 puncheons Demerara sold at 2s. 6d. ℔ proof gallon.

MOLASSES—100 punch. Porto Rico bought in at 18s.

SPICES—Pimento—360 bags went from 4¼d.@5¼d. Nutmegs—246 cases Penang all sold from 1s. 10d. @ 3s. 2d., with fine from 3s. 3d. @ 4s. 6d. Cloves—51 bags Zanzibar realised 5½d., and 112 cases good Penang from 9½d.@11½d. Ginger—956 bags rough African brought from 22s. 6d. @ 23s.

SPELTER—Dull at £23 10s. on the spot.

SUGAR—The market is not active, but holders generally are not disposed to press sales, and prices are supported. The sales of West India are 2,300 hhds., and of 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered, about one-half found buyers. 700 hhds. and 160 bbls. Porto Rico, and 1,200 boxes Havana chiefly sold at about previous rates. We have only to report the sale of one floating cargo, viz.: 2,400 bags White Pernambuco at 25s. for Trieste, insured free of particular average.

IMPORTS.

	1854.	1855.
Chief ports of Europe, lbs	312,200,000	255,700,000
Great Britain, lbs	354,400,000	295,000,000
Total lbs	666,600,000	550,700,000

STOCKS.

	1854.	1855.
Chief ports of Europe, lbs	114,400,000	70,800,000
Great Britain, lbs	212,800,000	151,200,000
Total lbs	326,200,000	222,000,000

TEA—Public sales, comprising 23,457 pkgs., held during the week, have gone off very flatly, only about 4,000 pkgs. of this quantity having been sold at and after the auctions. Common Congou dull at 8½d.@8¾d. ℔ lb.

TIN—English was advanced on the 26th inst. 3s. ℔ cwt. on common, and 4s. on refined; present prices are: blocks 114s., bars 115s., refined 118s. Straits scarce and held at 2s. advance, say 112s. Banca 114s.

TURPENTINE—1,000 bbls. rough are reported at 8s. 6d. American Spirits have been sold at 34s. from warehouse, and 33s. 6d. to arrive.

TALLOW—Is quiet at 52s.@53s. 6d. on the spot, and 53s. 6d. for the last three months of the year.

Less doing in American Stocks, but without any change in prices. The chief sales have been in Pennsylvania Railroad 6's at 91½, ex. div. Panama 7's Railroad Bonds at 93. Virginia Sterling 5's at 85, ex. div. Pennsylvania State 5's Bonds at 85. New-Orleans City 6's at 81, ex. div. New-York and Erie 7s (3d mortgage) Bonds at 87@87½; 7's Bonds of 1862, convertible, 83@84. About £200,000 Canada 6's have been placed at 110, ex div. 1st July. Few State Bonds offering.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Pacific.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 29, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—With a very limited demand from the Trade, our market continued exceedingly depressed until yesterday, when a sudden change of feeling was manifested, and with sales of 20,000 bales, of which Speculators took a large share, prices recovered about ⅛d. ℔ lb., which had been lost during the week, and close to-day at 1-16d. advance on last Friday's quotations for current qualities. The sales for the week are 43,330 bales, of which 19,010 bales are on Speculation and for Export, leaving 23,420 bales to the Trade. The sales to-day are 20,000 bales. Market active, with upward tendency. We quote:

Fair Orleans	7½d.	Middling Orleans	6 9-16d.
Fair Mobiles	6¾d.	Middling Mobiles	6 7-16d.
Fair Uplands	6¾d.	Middling Uplands	6⅜d.

No event of importance has occurred during the week to affect trade, which is generally quiet, though in some branches there are symptoms of rather more activity. The Money market is unchanged. Consols close at 91⅜ ex dividend. Though the Manchester market has been in a very unsatisfactory state, rather more business has been done this week, at prices showing a reduction fully equal to the decline in the raw material; but the reaction in our Cotton market yesterday met with an immediate response in increased demands on the part of sellers.

CORN MARKET—Wheat is in moderate demand at same prices. Flour is dull at a decline of 1s.@2s. ℔ bbl. Indian Corn is neglected, and quotations are reduced 2s.@4s. ℔ quarter. The weather is now all that can be desired for the growing crops.

Western Canal sup. Flour, new, ℔ bbl.	38s. 0d.@39s. 0s.
Balt. and Phil. sup. Flour, new, ℔ bbl.	40s. 0d.@41s. 0s.
Ohio sup. Flour, new, ℔ bbl.	40s. 0d.@40s. 6d.
Sour sup. Flour, new, ℔ bbl.	35s. 0d.@36s. 0d.
White U. S. Wheat, ℔ 70 lbs	11s. 0d.@12s. 0d.
Red and Mixed Wheat, ℔ 70lbs	11s. 3d.@11s. 6d.
Yellow and Mix'd Ind. Corn, ℔ 480 lbs	46s. 0d.@46s. 6d.
White and Mix'd Ind. Corn ℔ 480 lbs	47s. 0d.@47s. 6d.

ASHES—Pot sales, have been sold at last week's prices.

RESIN—Is in good demand and prices have advanced; 3,500 bbls. have been sold at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common American, and 5s. ℔ cwt. for the finer qualities.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Not much doing; prices unchanged.

TALLOW—There has been a moderate demand at last week's prices for Y. C. at 53s.@53s. ℔ cwt. for North and South American.

LARD—250 tons American brought 53s. 6d.@53s. ℔ cwt.

OILS—About 750 tons Palm have been sold on the spot and for arrival at £38 10s. to 40s. ℔ ton. Not much doing in Seal and Rape Oils; the former may be quoted at £51@£51 10s. ℔ ton, and the latter at 58s. ℔ cwt.

RICE—The demand has been limited. Nothing doing in America.

DYEWOODS—The sales have not been very large, consisting in 200 tons Campeachy Logwood at £6 7s. 6d.@£6 15s. ℔ ton.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

THE VERY LATEST.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

LONDON, Saturday Morning, June 30.

The *Times*, in its leading article this morning, alludes to a report that the Emperor ALEXANDER is seriously ill, but is unable to state what reliance can be placed on the rumor.

The reign of the King of Prussia is probably drawing to a close, as for some time the accounts of his health have been unfavorable.

The *Morning Herald* says: "Within the last 48 hours we know that one of our ablest and most gallant Captains of war, publicly stated that he would stake his life and all he possessed on earth, that Lord DUNDONALD would destroy Sweaborg within 48 hours after his arrival there, without loss of life to the Allies, and at a cost not exceeding £400,000."

VARNA, Thursday, June 28.

Sir GEORGE BROWN, General PENNEFATHER and General CODRINGTON are sick.

ALI PACHA and General SCARLETT have arrived. Three hundred of the Foreign Legion have also arrived here from England.

MARSEILLES, Friday, June 29.

The mails from India and China arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, and were forwarded on at 9.

Monetary and Commercial.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—The English Funds opened heavily on Friday at a decline of ⅛ ℔ cent., but a partial reaction took place, and the market closed steady.

The closing quotations on the Paris Bourse on Friday showed a further fall of 3-5ths from speculative sales, made in preparation for the approaching loan.

At Vienna the official announcement of a reduction in the army has caused a slight improvement in the Money market.

There is an increase in the Bullion in the Bank of England amounting to £8,930.

THE PORTLAND RIOT.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Neal Dow Found Guilty of Rash and Illegal Conduct.

The following material portions of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury for investigation into the causes of the death of JOHN ROBBINS, who was killed during the riot at Portland, we find in the *State of Maine* July 10:

An inquisition, taken at Portland, within the County of Cumberland, commencing on the 9th day of June, and ending on the 9th day of July, in the year 1855, before WENDELL P. SMITH, one of the Coroners of said County, upon view of the body of JOHN ROBBINS, there lying dead, by the oaths of JEREMIAH DOW, NATHAN NUTTER, STEPHEN EMERSON, JOHN C. PLUMER, ASA BAILEY and JOHN READ, good and lawful men, who, being charged and sworn to inquire for the State, when, how, and by what means, the said JOHN ROBBINS came to his death, upon their oaths say:

That the said JOHN ROBBINS came to his death at Portland, on the sidewalk on Congress-street, in front of the store occupied by the city of Portland, for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and about four feet from the door of said store, on the 2d day of June, in the year 1855, by means of a musket ball, which passed directly through his body, and between the eighth and ninth ribs on each side, severing in its course the aorta, and passing through the lower lobes of the lungs, and producing instantaneous death. That the said musket ball was discharged from a musket in the hands of some person whose name is to the Jurors unknown, but who was either a member of the company of the Rifle Guards, commanded by Captain CHARLES E. ROBERTS, or a person who was acting as a volunteer member of said Company, at the time of the discharge and firing of the musket ball aforesaid. That said firing and discharge was a part of a volley of musketry, discharged by a portion of said Company, who were stationed at the time in said store, and who then and there, by the order and command of NEAL DOW, Mayor of said city, discharged muskets loaded with ball cartridges, which balls passed through the Congress-street door of said store, into Congress-street, at about 11 o'clock, on the evening of the said 2d day of June.

And the Jurors aforesaid further find that the said company of Rifle Guards were called out on the evening aforesaid, to disperse a collection of persons then assembled in Congress-street, in front of said store, and that said call was under a precept signed by said Dow as Mayor.

And the Jury find that the said precept was one unauthorized by any existing law of this State, and wholly void, and that the same was copied from a form of a precept prescribed by an act, entitled "An Act to organize, govern and discipline the Militia," approved March 22, 1844, and which act was repealed by the twenty-third section of the 84th chapter of the public laws of 1848; and that there was not at that time any authority under the Statutes of this State, by which a military force could be called out, as such, by any Mayor of a city, or by any such precept as was issued in this case.

The Jury further find, that late in the afternoon of said day the Mayor and some of the Aldermen of the city had reason to apprehend that there might be, in the course of the evening, in front of said store, such an assemblage, as was, in fact, afterwards allowed to gather there, and that as early as 6 o'clock in the evening the City Marshal's apprehensions were so far excited that, for his own protection, he procured a revolver, five barrels of which he loaded with ball cartridges; that he advised others of the police to arm themselves in like manner; that at this time—and for the space of an hour or more afterwards—there was no unusual collection of people in that vicinity.

Nevertheless no effort appears to have been made to prevent such an assemblage. No Policemen were stationed in the street where the crowd was expected to assemble; nor was any demonstration there made of the presence of any Police force ready to command the persons, who should unlawfully assemble, to disperse, or to arrest and secure those who, upon being so commanded, should refuse. Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, the Marshal ordered those of the Police who could procure pistols readily, to get them, and go into the City Store when it became night, to protect the liquors in the store, which were claimed as city property, from an anticipated attack. Accordingly seven of the policemen, most of them armed with revolvers, stationed themselves inside of the store, where they were joined at about 8½ o'clock, by the City Marshal and one of his two Deputies, who remained within the building until after the crowd was dispersed. After the police had entered the store, the collection increased in numbers and there was some shouting; and stones were thrown from the crowd against the door and windows of the building. At this stage of the proceedings, the Jurors cannot doubt, from the testimony before them, that a few Policemen, acting in concert, could easily have dispersed the assemblage, and arrested any persons present disposed to commit any acts of violence.

The Jurors are not satisfied that any exigency existed, requiring the resort to such extreme measures before the other usual and legal expedients had been resorted to, to disperse such an assembly, even if there had existed any authority by law in any Mayor, or other single magistrate, except the Governor of the State, to call out a military company, under such circumstances. The private citizen who apprehends an unlawful and forcible invasion of his rights of person or property may be justified in doing nothing more than to prepare himself with the means of resistance and defence, and, when the attack is made, to use the force necessary to overcome it. But it is believed by the Jurors that, under circumstances like these, there is devolved upon the authorities of a city, and its police force, as the conservators of the public peace, the higher duty of preventing, as far as in them lies, the necessity of such resort to acts of violence and of using all the means in their power to preserve the public tranquillity, and they are not passively to await the opportunity of inflicting punishment without having first resorted to the means of prevention.

And now after a full consideration of all the evidence in the case, the Jury find that the said JOHN ROBBINS came to his death by and through the agency of said NEAL DOW, Mayor of the City of Portland, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, and in consequence of the rash and illegal order to fire given as aforesaid by the said NEAL DOW, in the said City Store, to the said military company called the Rifle Guards; and that the homicide of the said JOHN ROBBINS, by the said NEAL DOW, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, was, and is without any legal justification or excuse.

But whether such homicide, committed under the circumstances aforesaid, constitutes the crime of murder, or manslaughter only, the jury are not able to decide, and therefore leave that question to be determined by the appropriate Law Tribunal of the State. Such being the conclusion to which the jury are brought by the evidence, they further find, in the language of the Statute, that the said JOHN ROBBINS "died of Felony," and not "by mischance or accident."

And with a view that justice may be done in the premises, the jury recommend that the witnesses whose testimony appears to be material, be required to enter into recognizance according to law, for their personal appearance at the term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the transaction of criminal business next to be holden at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the last Tuesday of July current, so that all the facts respecting the death of the said JOHN ROBBINS, and the criminal conduct of said NEAL DOW, may be in the usual manner laid before the Grand Jury, then and there to appear agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided. In testimony whereof the said Coroner and the Jurors of this inquest have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

JEREMIAH DOW, [L. S.]	NATHAN NUTTER, [L. S.]
ASA BAILEY, [L. S.]	STEPHEN EMERSON, [L. S.]
JOHN READ, [L. S.]	JOHN C. PLUMER, [L. S.]
WENDELL P. SMITH, Coroner. [L. S.]	

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Liquor in the City.

At the three Criminal Courts of our City a few intoxicated persons continue to be brought up and disposed of in the usual way.

MARINE COURT.

THE FIRST LIQUOR CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

In re the People ex rel. Hill vs. Smith.—Yesterday morning his Honor, Judge BIRDSALL, delivered the following opinion in the above cause. In doing so his Honor observed that he had not gone fully into all the questions presented by the defendant's counsel, but had merely made up an opinion on the two main points, so that both parties could have the advantage of going as early as possible before the Appellate Court, after the case had been heard by the Court of Sessions.

BIRDSALL, J.—The defendant is charged with having violated section 1 of an act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, in having sold a glass of brandy to one Taylor on the 4th day of July inst.

The proof of the sale of the liquor is complete. The defendant admits the sale. Several questions are raised by the counsel of the defendant as to the constitutionality of the law.

In the first place, although I know of no constitutional or statutory provisions restricting a committing magistrate from passing upon such questions when they arise, yet I certainly doubt the expediency of a committing magistrate in exercising that power. It more properly belongs to the Court authorized to try on an Appellate Court.

The act of April 19 having taken away the jurisdiction of this Court, I can act only as a Police or Committing Magistrate. From my judgment there can be no appeal. Consequently, to pass upon these questions would only be assuming a right or power which could not have any effect, and which would not establish any right under the law. Had I not been divested of jurisdiction, then it would have been a duty imposed to have examined thoroughly every question, and which I should have done unhesitatingly.

Then I pass from such questions as to whether or not "an offence has been committed," or is there probable cause found to believe an offence has been committed.

What are the restrictions under the law? "Liquor must not be sold in this State, except as authorized under or by virtue of a law of the United States, or as provided by the law." Such I conceive to be the true construction to be placed on the law. The question then arises, What liquors are authorized by the laws of the United States to be sold within this State, and how or what quantities may be sold?

That the right to import, as contended by the learned counsel, implies the right to sell is conceded, but how? Why, only in *the original packages*. Then, I may say the law of the United States authorized the sale of liquors in its original packages and not to sell by the glass. The State has a right to regulate the sale, and having the right to regulate the sale, the law says virtually you shall not sell liquor in this State, but you may sell to the extent of the authority given by the United States and no more.

Taking this view, an offence has been committed. I concede that the law is open to other constructions. It may be construed so as to except liquor which is imported. It is true, if a doubt arises as to construing penal statutes, it should be construed in favor of the prisoner. Yet I, sitting only as a magistrate, and it evidently having been the intention of the Legislature to prohibit entire the sale of liquors, I deem it expedient to hold the defendant liable. In so doing both parties get the judgment of the Court authorized by law to try these cases, and from whose decision an appeal may be had.

Justice PEARCEY has given his opinion upon the law. We give it in full:

OPINION OF JUSTICE PEARCEY, OF THE SECOND DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

The act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, passed by the Legislature of this State, April 9, 1854, contains subject matter the correct interpretation of which there may be honestly a difference of opinion; but it is not my intention to travel over the whole ground occupied, or presumed to be occupied, by that act. Whatever may be my private opinion of the act, either for or against, or the opinions of others, I cannot justly be biased by any of these considerations. I have only to say that I have taken voluntarily a solemn obligation as a magistrate, which I can neither set aside or disregard, and consequently can know no friends or regard any enemies to the above-mentioned act. In the case before me, the accused was charged with violating section 12, viz., being found in the street intoxicated; and the charge was distinctly and clearly proved by the officer making the arrest, also by the examination of the accused himself. It is contended that I have no right or power to impose the fine, or imprison in default of payment. That part of the twelfth section reads thus:

It shall be unlawful for any person to be or become intoxicated in any store, grocery, lane, street or public place, and for each offence shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the same manner as fines in the fourth section of this act, and in default of the payment thereof, he shall stand committed, as provided in said fourth section.

By referring to section fourth, we find:

Every person who shall violate any provision of either of the preceding sections, shall, upon conviction, &c., be punished as follows: For violation of section first, for the first offence by a fine of fifty dollars; for the second offence by a fine of one hundred dollars, and thirty days' imprisonment; for the third and every subsequent offence by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and by imprisonment not less than three, nor more than six months, &c; and in default of payment of any such fine, costs or fees, or any part thereof, the defendant shall be committed until the same are paid, not less than one day per dollar of the amount unpaid.

Thus, by examining both sections—the one declaring the commission of a certain act a crime, and imposing a penalty thereto, the other describing the manner of recovering that penalty, or, in default of payment, the imprisonment incurred thereby—I am clearly of the opinion, as a magistrate, designated by section fifth of the same act to institute proceedings on all violations of said act, it is not only my province but my duty to impose the fine of $10 on the accused for being intoxicated. The point has been raised that the words "sued for and recovered," has a generic meaning, and that a suit should be instituted for the recovery of the fine as a debt by civil law. I do not think so. That it was never the intent of the Legislature, that the penalty thus imposed should be thus sued for at civil law, no person will dispute for a moment. If it was intended that the fine was to be sued for by the Corporation Attorney, (as has been argued,) the section would have designated that course and named the officer instead of referring to the fourth section. What can be more clear than that the fine shall be paid on conviction. If the words "sued for and recovered," had in the same manner been inserted in section four, then it would have admitted of no other construction, but such is not the case, the fine is to be collected in the "same manner," that is to say, on conviction. Again, the point has been raised, that intoxication is a misdemeanor, and the Special Sessions, by virtue and in pursuance of the "Act enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions," passed April 12, are alone competent to adjudicate upon and dispose of such cases. By referring to the Revised Statutes, 2 vol., page 880, sec. 54, we find "where the performance of any act is prohibited by any statute, and no penalty for the violation of such statute is imposed either in the same section containing such prohibition, or in any other section or statute, the doing such act shall be deemed a misdemeanor." Section 12 of the act for the prevention of intemperance, &c., imposes a penalty of $10. Therefore, it is not a misdemeanor, and for a violation of said section, in my opinion, it is clearly the duty of the Magistrate to inflict the imposed penalty.

Defalcation of the Clerk of the Superior Court.

APPOINTMENT OF GEORGE T. MAXWELL, ESQ.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—June 11.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer and Slosson.

Yesterday morning it was announced by Judge OAKLEY that on account of the misconduct of the Clerk of the Superior Court, it became his painful duty to remove him from office, and he was removed accordingly. George T. Maxwell, Esq., Deputy Clerk, was appointed in his place.

The difficulty does not seem to have been the result of any fraudulent intent on the part of Mr. Lynch. He was in the habit of lending various sums of moneys paid into Court to friends, always, however, taking good security for its repayment. In this manner he has lent some $10,000 or $12,000, and is unable now to raise that sum, though probably it will all be returned eventually.

This habit of accommodating his friends, although not so aggravating as though he had fraudulently appropriated the moneys to his own use, was by no means treating moneys paid into Court as security, with that consideration which such moneys are usually supposed to merit, and so thought the General Term when they removed him and substituted Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. George T. Maxwell first came into office under Charles A. Clinton, as Assistant Deputy Clerk, on the 14th of January, 1840, and has been serving, either in the Court rooms or at the office, ever since. Mr. Clinton was succeeded by Jessie Oakley, and then came D. R. F. Jones, Robert G. Campbell and George Lynch. Mr. Maxwell now succeeds Mr. Lynch, and his long experience, [illegible] will guarantee the acceptability of the appointment to the bench and the bar. We learn that Mr. H. H. Rice, well known as one of the Assistant Clerks, has been appointed deputy, in Mr. Maxwell's place—though we are happy to learn that Mr. Maxwell will continue to give his personal attention to the trial terms.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Closing Exercises of the Institution in Fiftieth-street.

The closing exercises of the examination of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday afternoon. The chapel of the buildings on Fiftieth-street was crowded at an early hour with the friends of the Institution and of the pupils thereof. A large proportion were ladies. Among the gentlemen we noticed Rev. Drs. STYLES and PRIME, Professors LOOMIS, J. M. SMITH, HORACE GREEN and A. C. POST, Superintendant RANDALL, and Judge CAMPBELL.

After introductory remarks by the President, Dr. H. P. PEET, the members of the high class were examined upon the slate in different departments, and several of their essays read.

A valedictory to the class was eloquently delivered in the sign language by Mr. VAIL, and rendered into articulate sounds and good sounding English by Mr. LEWIS PEET.

Reports of the Committees who examined the members of the "High Class" were then read. As they tell the whole story in the best possible way, we make room for two of them.

First, Prof. LOOMIS, who never allows a word of commendation to escape his lips that he could not properly take oath to, reported upon the class standing in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. It was as follows:

PROFESSOR LOOMIS' REPORT.

Having been invited by the Directors of the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution to conduct the examination of the High Class in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, I have attended to the duty assigned me, and now present the following report:

The class in question consisted of sixteen persons, of whom seven composed the Junior division, and nine the Senior division.

The entire class was first examined in *Davies' Elementary Algebra*, of which the Junior division had read eighty-six pages. A series of questions (about twenty in number,) was propounded by myself, and interpreted to them by their instructor, Mr. ISAAC LEWIS PEET, and each pupil was expected to write the answers upon his slate. These questions embraced the principles of the multiplication and division of polynomials; the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of algebraic fractions; the resolution of polynomials into factors, etc. Several members of the class answered nearly every one of these questions both promptly and correctly; while others needed occasional assistance.

The Senior division of the class had read two hundred and ten pages of *Davies' Algebra*, and the examination was further continued with this division alone. The questions which were propounded to them embraced the principles of the binomial theorem; the extraction of the square root; the reduction of surd quantities to their simplest forms; the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of surd quantities; and the solution of equations both of the first and second degrees. Some members of the class answered all these questions, while others needed more or less assistance.

One member of the class having read the first book of *Euclid*, the Proposition relating to the sum of the three angles of a plain triangle was assigned to him, and he wrote out the demonstration upon his slate with remarkable promptness, minuteness and precision.

The entire class of sixteen were next examined in *Olmsted's Rudiments of Philosophy*, in which work they had studied Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics. The questions which were propounded to them were such as the following: Define the centre of gravity of a body? State the conditions of equilibrium between the power and weight in the case of a lever? Why will not water rise in a common pump higher than 33 feet? etc. The answers to these questions were very unequal in merit. Three members of the class answered nearly every question, with great accuracy and discrimination; while others gave answers which were more or less defective or erroneous.

If any one present at the examination was previously doubtful whether the deaf and dumb are capable of comprehending the principles of Algebra and Natural Philosophy, this examination must have dispelled such doubts. Several members of the class sustained their examination in a manner which would have done credit to those who have enjoyed equal advantages with the full possession of all their senses. I do not, however, think that deaf mutes acquire a knowledge of the mathematics with the same facility as other persons. Their acquaintance with abstract truths is acquired slowly and with great difficulty. Their first steps in the acquisition of science are therefore tedious. But after the pupil has laid a thorough foundation for an education; has acquired good habits of mental discipline, and can advance by the study of a book, with but little explanation from his teacher, it seems reasonable to suppose that the deaf mute must advance with nearly the same rapidity as one who enjoys the full use of all his senses. Very few mutes can, however, be expected to arrive at this stage of progress during the limited period allowed for their education. Their intellects are so undeveloped when they first enter the Institution, their first steps in education are so slow, that most of them but just arrive at that point from which they are able to advance with but little explanation from the living teacher, when the period allotted for their education is completed. While, then, the highest attainments in science can seldom be expected from deaf mutes, great credit is due to the teacher who has successfully initiated the higher pupils of this Institution into a knowledge of the elementary principles of Algebra and Natural Philosophy.

It appears to me that the study of Natural Philosophy might advantageously be rendered more prominent in this Institution, provided every principle were fully illustrated by appropriate apparatus. Principles thus established by experiment, make a more permanent as well as a more distinct impression upon the mind, than those which are derived solely from the reading of a text-book. The knowledge thus acquired is eminently useful, since it finds frequent applications in the daily transactions of life. Experimental illustrations, in connection with the study of a text-book, must afford to deaf-mutes one of the most ready means of acquiring a knowledge of language. In the study of many abstract subjects, it is difficult to communicate to the deaf-mute the precise meaning of the terms employed; and it must often be difficult for the teacher to satisfy himself whether the pupil has acquired the precise idea intended to be conveyed. But if the pupil reads the description of an experiment in his text-book, and that experiment is subsequently exhibited to him in the class-room, he can scarcely fail to attach both precise and correct ideas to the language of his text-book. It would seem, therefore, that experimental illustrations should be introduced as extensively as possible into every part of the course of instruction for deaf mutes.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855. ELIAS LOOMIS.

Dr. PRIME, of the New-York *Observer*, followed with a somewhat more enthusiastic report of the condition of the graduating class in rhetoric and logic:

REV. DR. PRIME'S REPORT ON RHETORIC AND LOGIC.

On Monday last, I had the honor and the great pleasure of attending the examination of the "High Class" in this Institution, composed of sixteen young ladies and gentlemen, who occupied the most advanced position of any of the pupils here assembled; they showed a degree of attainment, and thoroughness of scholarship and discrimination of understanding, and a clear perception of the nature, the end, and the relations of the various subjects upon which their minds had been employed, which filled me with equal delight and surprise. The studies in which I was requested particularly to examine them were rhetoric and logic. In the former their education had been chiefly guided by oral lectures, delivered by Professor I. LEWIS PEET. They entered upon the exhibition of their knowledge of this study with great animation, and responded to the various inquiries with readiness and enthusiasm. When called upon to illustrate the various figures of speech, they enumerated them with great accuracy and furnished examples—not from memory—but of their own construction, which were exceedingly ingenious and happy. This was peculiarly the case in their illustrations of the *metaphor*, which were more striking and successful than would probably be exhibited by any ordinary class which had completed its course of instruction in our best Colleges.

Lest he should seem to speak extravagantly, the Doctor here repeated a dozen of the specimens of "metaphor," written hastily at his request, upon the Black Board. They appeared to be original, he said, if any one thought otherwise he charged them to say so at once, or "for ever after hold their peace." Here are the

SPECIMENS OF METAPHORS.

1. The sunshine of smiles and sympathies tempers the bleak winds of sorrow.
2. The silent children of our glorious State have been welcomed to the willing walls of our institution, with eager minds to gather the rich stores of treasured wealth in the mine of knowledge.
3. The pensive hour is the twilight of eve. It is the hour for the soul to bathe in the deep spring of feeling.
4. Attention is the diamond which absorbs the rays of knowledge.
5. The dew of divine grace descends on the humble and contrite heart.
6. Vacation is a reaper who is coming and will take away some of our best friends.
7. A faithful friend is justly said to be the best medicine.
8. Our life voyages are not always destined to be prosperous.
9. The human heart is the watch which has set its spring to cause the motion of its wheels.
10. This whole life is a school in which we are educating for a life of happiness or a life of misery beyond the grave.
11. Memory is a telescope through which we are enabled to obtain a view of the vast field of the past.
12. Were the world on fire, Niagara is the fire engine to extinguish the conflagration.

Not less gratifying was the exhibition made in logic. Here, of course, was an opportunity for displaying closer analysis of thought, and more careful discrimination. But in every department to which their attention was invited, they were found at home. In syllogistic reasoning, they furnished—at call—beautiful illustrations both of the regular and the disjunctive syllogism, showing that they fully comprehended the difference and were able to apply this mode of reasoning. After the first astonishment arising from the novelty and the wonderful facility with which they gave answers to my inquiries, it was exceedingly pleasing to pursue the subject, drawing out their ideas upon disputed questions, and judging from the diversity of sentiment among them, that they were not scholars merely by rote, but were accustomed to independent and original thought. For example, I inquired of them whether it were possible for us to have ideas which are not the result of sensation. Some answered "Yes," and furnished examples in proof. The greater number responded "No," and insisted that the contrary involved the idea of effects without a cause.

After these exercises, at the request of the Professor, I assigned one of the countries of the world to each of the students of the class, requesting them to furnish the most prominent ideas in their minds respecting them. The result was an exceedingly interesting display of the amount of knowledge which they had actually acquired of the geography, the history, and the religion of the earth.

The result of the whole examination was a strong conviction that to these youth, deprived in the providence of God of many of the usual inlets and delightful sources of truth, there is opened in this Institution a fountain of learning and of light, for which we cannot be too grateful to the "Giver of every good and every perfect gift."

The unwearied patience, fidelity, and ingenuity of their instructors, were apparent in these wonderful attainments, and it is impossible for a contemplative mind to regard them in any other light than among the most praiseworthy and noble benefactors of the human family.

S. IRENÆUS PRIME.

Prof. GIBBS, unable to be present personally, sent a note, which was read by Hon. BRADFORD, and which, addressed to the President, read as follows:

PROF. GIBBS' REPORT ON CHEMISTRY.

The Directors of your excellent Institution having imposed upon me the honorable duty of conducting the examination of the High Class in Chemistry this morning, I have very great pleasure in offering my testimony to the zeal and ability with which the instruction has been conveyed, and to the real proficiency which the pupils have shown. Nearly all of those examined answered my numerous questions readily and correctly, and showed much skill and quickness in using the symbolic language of the science—a mode of expression perhaps peculiarly suited to their habits of thought and to their methods of conveying ideas. In every instance I could trace the effects of careful teaching, and—what is, of course, all-important—of a good method. I most sincerely congratulate you, Sir, upon the results which have crowned the labors of your faithful and diligent instructors, and assure you that in the department of Chemistry—as doubtless in every other—the pupils whom I examined amply rewarded their teachers.

Your obedient servant, WOLCOTT GIBBS,

Prof. Chemistry and Physics in the Free Academy.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1855.

Following these reports lists were read of the gentlemen and ladies, pupils, recommended by the Committee of Examination as candidates to the class of five years' standing and the High Class.

Premiums, Prizes, Medals and Books were distributed to those distinguished for excellence in the several departments, and Diplomas to the graduates. The names of such as constituted the class of seven years' standing were as follows:

Joel G. Andrews, Dennis Bailey, Wm. S. Burget, Maria A. Brophy, Leonard Lake, Delia La Barre, Joanna Macaulay, Thos. E. Nichols, Mary Ross, Isaac Van Velsor, Henry Whelan, John Van Riper, John Winchell.

The graduates of the High Class were as follows: James I. Wells, W. W. Angus, L. G. McCoy, Wm. L. McGreg, T. J. Trist, James R. McCollin, Geo. Garebrant, L. E. Hills, H. C. Rider.

The exercises over, visitors were invited to partake of a bountiful and tastefully served collation, and the pupils amused themselves by setting off a handsome balloon. Each went off to the perfect satisfaction of all. Prosperity to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and its noble friends and founders.

Commissioners of Emigration.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a regular weekly meeting at their rooms, in Worth-street, yesterday.

A letter was read from Dr. VACHE, announcing his surrender of the charge of the Marine Hospital to Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, in accordance with a suggestion, &c.

A communication was received from the American Institute, announcing its intention to prosecute the Commissioners of Emigration, and all others who may trespass on the property of the Institute in and about Castle Garden. It was ordered on file.

A report was submitted from the Ward's Island Committee, recommending the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That hereafter the use of spirituous liquors, wines, and all intoxicating drinks, be discontinued in all the Institutions under the Commissioners of Emigration, except when prescribed in writing as a medicine by the physician.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to revise the pay-rolls and report to this Board thereon, and on the general expenditure of the Commission.

THE COMMISSIONERS ON RUM.

Commissioner PURDY did not like the resolution relating to liquor. He thought it was running the matter into the ground. Any of the young gentlemen who experiment upon the unfortunate poor on Ward's Island, could by virtue of their medical authority, order liquor whenever they pleased. He did not desire to occupy the time of the Board in discussing the subject. The proposition to exclude liquors from the Island, except when used medicinally, was a farce.

Commissioner KENNEDY was decidedly opposed to that part of the report relating to the use of liquor. It was giving way too far to a mawkish sentimentality now prevalent. Neither did he like some other clauses of the report, which, though a member of the Ward's Island Committee, he refused to sign. Why did not the signers of the report recommend the inhibition of coffee and cigars? Both were very injurious. He believed coffee did more injury to the community than alcohol. He did not doubt the time would soon arrive when all this foolish opposition to the use of liquor would die out and a reaction take place. He had hoped the Board of Commissioners at least would not give their sanction to a movement of which they would so soon feel ashamed. He knew the injurious effects of coffee from experience, for he had for many years suffered from its use, and did not recover his health until he left off its use and took to water, and not unfrequently a little of the ardent. He never smoked, however, and believed the habitual appearance of some of the Commissioners on the Island, and in the Hospital, with cigars in their mouths, was a bad example to set before the inmates. He, therefore, to be consistent, moved to amend the resolutions appended to the report, by inserting a clause prohibiting the use of coffee and tobacco in all its shapes on Ward's Island.

Commissioner KELLY, though opposed to the Maine Law, was in favor of the report, which he briefly defended.

Commissioners CARRIGAN and GARRISON were also in favor of the report.

Commissioner PURDY moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee, and, after some further remarks, the motion to recommit was lost, as was also the amendment—Messrs. KENNEDY and PURDY only voting in the negative.

A letter was read from the Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, calling the attention of the Board to the great trouble experienced in inducing the women emigrants to accept situations in the country. The subject was referred.

Distinguished Arrivals.

Among the passengers by the *Pacific* yesterday were Ex-President VAN BUREN, Col. A. VAN BUREN, Mrs. Commodore PERRY, Miss PERRY, Hon. Mrs. HINCKS, Col. J. W. PRIME, (Bearer of Dispatches,) &c. Mr. and Col. VAN BUREN are stopping at the residence of JOHN VAN BUREN, Fourth-street, and will remain there for a few days.

A Baby Found.

A female child about four weeks old, was found at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning in the area of the house of Mr. KURSCHEIDT, No. 18 Ninth-street. It was taken home by the policeman, and sent to the Almshouse.

Owner Wanted.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, July 11, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An orphan boy who is about leaving for the West, has found a lady's gold locket, chain, daguerreotype, &c., and left the same at our office, where the owner can obtain them by proving property. C. L. BRACE.

☞ The workingmen held a meeting last evening at No. [illegible] Broadway, to protest against the system of sweeping the streets by contract and machinery. About 200 persons were present.

☞ To the score of ladies who have written asking us the particulars of BARNUM's offer, we answer, Look at his advertisement in our columns to-day.

☞ The funeral of Mr. HUGH AUCHINCLOSS was attended largely yesterday, at Dr. ALEXANDER's Church, in the Fifth-avenue.

☞ A preliminary meeting of persons desirous of emigrating to Minnesota, was held at No. [illegible] Bowery last evening. W. A. MURPHY acted as Chairman.

☞ The Councilmen met and did pretty nearly nothing last night.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown woman, apparently about 30 years of age, was found floating in the dock foot of Robinson-street yesterday afternoon. Deceased was 5 feet 4 inches high, and had brown hair; had on a silk bonnet and black shawl. She had not been in the water over a day or two.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1855.

[illegible] PRINTING.

[illegible] to execute all kinds of Printing [illegible], in the VERY BEST STYLE [illegible] Merchants who desire their [illegible] a neat and elegant [illegible].

[illegible] promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for [illegible] a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies [illegible] Five Copies for Eight Dollars [illegible] Copies for [illegible] Dollars.—Twenty Copies for [illegible] Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents the single copy.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of over [illegible], and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City Journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The News from Europe.

There is nothing, perhaps, that so unmistakably indicates the anxiety and uncertainty of the public mind in England as the present tendency to exaggeration the rumors that daily reach the British capital from the theatre of war. At one time the capture of some defenceless village is magnified into an important victory that must inevitably result in the reduction of Sebastopol, and at another, a temporary check is looked upon as a defeat, from which nothing can flow but disaster and ruin. These exaggerations—absurd though they be—show conclusively that the English people have lost that confidence in their own superiority, which has always been a national trait, and has contributed in ages past to their success in arms. Their eyes have at length been opened; they have learnt now by rude experience that their opponent is a match, if not more than a match, for the mighty combination arrayed against him, and that the possibility of his ultimate overthrow is a problem yet to be solved.

As we anticipated, the loss of the Allies in their attack on the Malakoff and Redan Towers was greatly exaggerated. The details of those desperate fights had not reached Liverpool at the time the Pacific sailed, but from the telegraphic dispatches we learn that on the side of the Allies only 4,776 men, including 93 English and 150 French officers, were killed, wounded, or made prisoners. This check—so say the accounts—had not depressed the spirits of the army. On the contrary, the siege was kept up with unabated vigor, and, in a late communication to the London press, the British Government states that the English and French "were erecting new batteries and pushing their approaches against the enemy's works with the intention, no doubt, of shortly making another assault on the *Malakoff and the Great Redan.* Some outer works were taken by the Allies in the battle of the 18th, and the Mamelon still remains in possession of the French. Beyond this, the war news from the Crimea is wholly devoid of incident. PELISSIER, in his curt dispatches, repeats again and again the words "there is nothing to communicate," and leaves the public in ignorance of his plan of operations, or how he will atone for the defeat that has followed fast upon the first display of his generalship. Judging the man by his antecedents and his reputed courage and impetuosity, it is, however, fair to infer that he will not long remain idle.

In the meantime other accounts, not very favorable to the Allies, reach us from Sebastopol. The Cholera is on the increase. Lord RAGLAN and that excellent officer, Sir GEORGE BROWN, have both been taken ill; the former, it is said, is about to resign his command which will be given to General SIMPSON. There are also rumors of dissensions in the Camp between the French and English Chiefs. The French allege that the failure in the late assault was principally owing to the slowness or carelessness of the British, and the British, retorting, assert that they carried the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed to silence the guns of the Malakoff. It may be that all this is mere idle rumor, but the arrogance of PELISSIER as a Commander-in-Chief and his proverbial recklessness of the lives of others, may well breed a jealousy and distrust that bodes no good to the alliance between France and England, and to the cause in which they have embarked.

From the North we learn that Hango and Sweaborg have been bombarded, and that large stores in the latter place were burnt. Forty-six infernal machines, discovered in the Baltic by part of the English fleet, were successfully destroyed.

The intelligence from Great Britain by this arrival, possesses many features of interest. In the House of Peers, Lord LYNDHURST called the attention of Parliament to the attitude of Austria, and her disregard of the treaty of the 2d of December, 1854. An abstract of the debate that ensued will be found elsewhere. In the House of Commons, Sir C. WOOD made another official statement in relation to the Hango outrage. It seems now that several of the British seamen, supposed to have been killed, were only wounded, and that others, not wounded, were made prisoners. Some disturbance was lately created in London, in consequence of placards displayed throughout the metropolis, inviting the working classes to attend in Hyde Park, on Sunday the 26th June, and see how the aristocracy observed the Sabbath. In obedience to the call, many thousands attended, and as the carriages of the great rolled by, their inmates were received with shouts of "Go to Church!" "Shame on you!" "Down with Sabbatarians!" This scene will doubtless have a salutary effect on legislators of the GROSVENOR stamp, and teach them that laws for the strict observance of the Sabbath must be enforced with rigid impartiality on the rich as well as on the poorer classes.

A Right Kind of Meeting.

We have not much faith in public meetings, especially those that are held in the Park; they are usually projected by a few interested persons who have their own ends to accomplish, and have a sinister aspect, or at least a partisan tendency. Public meetings should be, what they very seldom are, meetings in public for the public good. As newspapers supply the place of popular orators, and convey to millions of readers the stirring appeals which were once made by oral effort to the popular ear, public meetings are no longer of great importance. But there was a meeting in the Bowery last night, which was entitled to particular consideration, as it was of a very novel character, and had for its object the effecting a great and much needed reform. It was simply a meeting of "working men,"—and any meeting in this country must be composed chiefly of such—to protest against the present most inefficient and costly manner of street cleaning. There is nothing more astonishing in connection with our municipal affairs, than that our citizens should patiently endure the injuries to their health and business which must inevitably result from the filthy condition of our streets. The working men are just the class who should protest against the contract system, which has always worked disastrously. Such a phenomenon as a cleanly swept street has never been witnessed in this City under any Administration, and the people seem to regard cleanliness as an impossible attainment. Yet nothing could be more easy than to have the streets perfectly swept, and the dirt removed every night. Perfectly clean streets, with cobble pavements, is an impossibility; but they might be kept comparatively clean, and those streets which are paved with square blocks might, and ought to be kept perfectly so.

We hope there will be other meetings of other classes of our citizens to protest against the present contract system, and to stir up the Corporation to the adoption of some *method of paving the streets and keeping* them from dust and filth.

As all the old contracts are now about expiring, and many of them have been nullified, the time has come when a new system of street cleaning must be adopted; and, as experience has abundantly proved that the very worst system that we have ever had was the contract system, a different ought now to be adopted. In so important a matter as this—one on which the health and prosperity of the City in a great measure depend—we should not be placed at the mercy of contractors. It would be much better to contract for the Police than for street cleaning. A man can, in an emergency, defend himself, but he cannot clean the street in front of his house. That must be done by the City. The only way in which our streets can be kept clean is by having a properly organized department, with a proper man at the head of it, with authority to employ such men as may be necessary to accomplish his purpose. As for the street-*sweeping* machines, they may be useful aids in keeping the streets clean, but they can perform but a small part of the work which *is necessary* to be done. The charter requires that the streets shall be cleaned by contract, but the charter is as dead and obsolete as the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The charter required an impossibility, and consequently it is no law.

Decrease of Emigration for the Month of June.

We find, on reference to the books of the Commissioners of Emigration, that there is a considerable falling off in the number of emigrants who arrived at this port during the month of June, as compared with the same period last year. The demand for men in the Crimea compelled the British Government to instruct the Poor-Law Commissioners to prohibit the exportation of able-bodied paupers, which traffic had been partially carried on for several years past, from the almshouses of the country. The report of bad times in America, and an increasing demand for labor at home, had a powerful influence in checking the headlong rush of emigration which had considerably thinned some of the most populous counties of Ireland. At all events, the statistics of the Commissioners show a decline of 6,380 for the last month. The number that arrived in June, 1855, was 19,427; and in the same month last year, 25,807.

During the week ending last Saturday the Commissioners of Emigration obtained employment for 150 men, 14 of whom were engaged in the City, and 136 dispatched to the country. They also provided situations for 176 females, 123 of them being employed in the City and 53 sent out to places provided for them in the country.

From the 1st to the 30th June, three hundred and twelve emigrants have been dispatched westward—the greater portion being sent to Iowa and other places out of the State of New-York; whilst thirty-five, during the same period, were sent back to the old country. This unusual ebb of the tide of emigration to the shores of Europe, however trifling, is worthy of observation. When persons traverse three thousand miles of ocean, and brave the dangers and endure the hardships of a long voyage, they don't wish to return if necessity do not absolutely compel them; and when they select to return to the place whence they came, instead of penetrating westward and trying their fortunes in those yet boundless and unbroken fields of industry, they must feel strongly convinced that their condition would be better at home than here. But this is an erroneous idea, superinduced by the destitution which must stare every unemployed and friendless stranger, in large and crowded cities, in the face. The maxim, that a great city is a great desert, is as true now as it was in the days of the ancient Roman writer, who intended this pithy aphorism to apply to the very class to which these emigrants belong—the honorable inheritors of no money. Should those men take heart and allow themselves to be sent out West, their industry would certainly be crowned with success; but while they linger round our streets and spend the last cent, there is no hope for them. In a short time they become spirit-broken, crest-fallen, and totally incapable of making any exertion for improving their condition. Let the strong toiler not dally in the crowded town, but rush out among the fresh green woods and rural cities and rolling prairies, where the joyous voice of labor ever soundeth.

Book-Publishers' Association.

Nearly all the trades and occupations have found it necessary, for their mutual support and the adjustment of internal difficulties which none but their own fraternity can properly understand, to form a guild, or association; and it is a proof of the growing importance of the book-publishing interests in New-York, that the members who constitute this peculiar branch of business have found it necessary to form themselves into an association, the objects of which are summed up in the second article of its Constitution, viz.:

> "Its objects shall be the transaction of such business connected with the interests of the Trade as may come before it; including the establishment and regulation of Trade Sales in New-York; also the cultivation of social intercourse among the Trade."

The "cultivation of social intercourse" will probably be little promoted by such an organization, for social intercourse must depend upon other considerations than a community of business interests; but "the establishment and regulation of Trade Sales in New-York" is a matter of great importance to the book-publishers and book-sellers, and may very properly be regulated by an association. All kinds of business have a tendency to regulate themselves by the laws of their own necessities, but the organization of a society to fix and give shape to these laws is, doubtless, the natural result of the law of *laisser faire.* Trade Sales are among the phenomena of the book-trade in this country. They have gradually increased in importance from very small beginnings, and have, heretofore, been chiefly managed by one or two business firms, the contributors to the sales having but little control in the business; but hereafter, we presume, there is to be a change in this very important branch of the bookselling business. The firms composing the Association include nearly all the principal publishers of New-York, with one rather important exception,—the exception being, in fact, the largest publishing house in New-York, if not in the world. We are not aware of there being any hostility to the Association on the part of those who have not thought proper to become members of it. One of the articles of the Constitution prevents the members of the Association from contributing to any trade sales in New-York, except those that are authorized by the Association, and it is probable that this restriction may be the cause of some of the publishers withholding their names from it.

The Association will, doubtless, be productive of good results to its members, and we do not see that the public are *likely to be in* any manner injured by it, since it leaves the business perfectly free to honorable competition, excepting in the one particular point to which we have alluded.

The first sale under the direction of the Association will probably take place this Fall, but we are not aware that the day has been yet appointed.

The War and the Funds.

The caption of our remarks is not exclusively European in its bearing. The American Funds are having an interest in the singular course of events on the other side; not in the War itself, but in the material or moneyed strength which Great Britain is now exhibiting in the midst of her great and bloody contest with Russia. Not the American Funds alone, but American Cotton is rapidly appreciating, of late, in the English markets, by reason of this strength and the extraordinary prosperity of trade and increase of wealth throughout the Kingdom. There is no such example in the annals of the forty years' peace of Europe which terminated in 1853, as the present weekly consumption of Cotton, or the weekly deliveries to the trade for consumption at Manchester and Liverpool. The average since the 1st of January last has reached the enormous figure of 49,000 bales a week. The trade returns of the Kingdom in some other respects show a decline as compared with last year, not so much under the effects of the War, as from over exportation to the distant Foreign and Colonial markets the two previous years; but in the consumption of Cotton, as in the case of Money in London and the accumulation of Gold in the National Bank, the evidences of increasing, or, at all events, of substantial wealth, are indisputable.

The rise or fall of Consols has little to do with the private wealth of the people of England, or their internal and export trade. These appear to be so far inexhaustible as to remain, for the most part, beyond the reach of the cost or the contingencies of the War. Once adjusted to the state of hostilities in the East, they move with a steadiness and strength which not only afford abundant material aid to the Government, but excite the surprise of the whole commercial world. In illustration of this present financial state of things in England, we are quite sure that the following private letter from one of the oldest banking firms in London, received by the steamer yesterday, and which we are permitted by the house to whom it is addressed to use, will be read with interest:

LONDON, Friday, June 29, 1855.

DEAR SIRS: Since we addressed you as per duplicate enclosed, we are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 12th inst. The dullness prevailing your market will, we doubt not, long ere this have been removed by the accounts from this side. We see no cause at present to apprehend any change in the tide which has set in. Money, although squandered in war, will still accumulate and must seek good investment. Should the war continue, (and we see no chance for peace,) the quotation of Consols and French and Turkish securities may cause a superabundance of them in the market, and so lower the price of such securities; but good American Stock, paying high interest, will continue in steady demand, for the wealth of this country, finding no occupation in distant commerce, and continually accumulating, must seek investment in such securities as are free from the unseen contingencies of European politics; and should we have an abundant harvest, of which there is every probability, specie must accumulate in our Bank to such an extent as to cause a degree of confidence hitherto unheard of during a state of war, and giving to our enemies but little hope of advantage in continuing the contest; for it is a maxim superior to all military rules, that in a protracted struggle the length of the purse materially decides the issue. Our market for American Securities is rather duller than last week, but we are so much in advance of your quotations (of 12th June) that it could not be expected to be otherwise. Our prices are nominally unchanged, but buyers are less eager.

Revolution Among Newspapers.

The removal of the compulsory penny stamp upon newspapers in England went into effect on the 30th ultimo, and has caused a great flurry among publishers. An immense number of new cheap papers have sprung into existence in London and some of the Provincial towns, and a reduction of price, equal to the removed tax, has taken place with the high priced papers. An active competition has commenced; the old-established papers having made preparations to increase their attractions so as to defy the whole brood of new comers, and the new papers expecting to support themselves by robbing their large cotemporaries of their matter, and then underselling them. We doubt if the change will have any beneficial effect for the public. A few cheap papers may be established, but those already in existence, with their perfected machinery and large capital, will be able to live down all opposition. The day of cheap newspapers, we believe, is past. The daily exigencies of a newspaper office require such an enormous expenditure, that there can no more be a cheap newspaper than a cheap war. Both require to be carried on on a large scale, and the cheapest will be found the dearest in the end.

The most remarkable change in the London Press is that of the *Illustrated News,* which has reduced its price a penny, and doubled its size and the number of its engravings.

The First Liquor Seizure.

In the Eastern District of the City of Brooklyn, some $2,500 worth of alcoholic liquors were seized yesterday on the ground that they were kept for illegal purposes. There were two cases, one of $2,000 worth, and the other $500. They are the first seizures that have been made in that City, notwithstanding many of the ardent friends of the law have been untiring in their efforts to secure its enforcement ever since the Fourth of July. The fact of a seizure having taken place, very naturally caused considerable excitement, but, we are informed, no disposition to violence was manifested by any person present. After the many failures to bring violators of the law fairly before a proper tribunal, the action of the Justice in the two cases named will tend *to make its working friends more vigilant,* and we may now expect seizures to become common—at least until an effective opinion *relative to the constitutionality of the Act is* obtained.

☞ The decision rendered by Judge BIRDSALL of the Marine Court yesterday, on the Liquor case brought before him, is important, inasmuch as it will enable the parties interested to bring the subject before the Court of Appeals, and lead thereby to a decision by by that tribunal on the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Law.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 11.

During the last three days, long interviews have taken place at the State Department between the British Minister and the Secretary of State, relative to the course to be pursued by the Fishery Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty. These interviews have been attended by Messrs. CUSHMAN, the American Commissioner, and PERLEY, the British Commissioner. It has been agreed that the Commissioners shall forthwith proceed to the fishing grounds within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, embarking at Halifax in a British cutter, each being attended by a secretary, surveyor, and marine hydrographer, to record the proceedings, and make the requisite charts. An officer from the Coast Survey office will probably be detached to perform the latter duty for our Commissioner. When the season shall be so far advanced that they can no longer prosecute their labors in the Gulf, or on the coast of Nova Scotia, they will shift their ground to the coast of the United States, where a United States cutter will be provided, and operations conducted in the same manner as on the shores of the provinces. All the arrangements were completed to-day in the most amicable and liberal manner, and the necessary instructions issued. The Commissioners were entertained at dinner, yesterday, by the President of the United States, and left Washington this afternoon for New-York, *en route* for Halifax.

The President to-day issued his proclamation prescribing the following frontier posts through which bonded merchandise may be exported to Canada in addition to those now designated by law under the Reciprocity Treaty: Rouse's Point, Cape Vincent, Suspension Bridge and Dunkirk, New-York; Swanton, Albury and Island Pond, Vermont; Toledo, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mackinac, Michigan; Eastport, Maine; and Pembina, Minnesota.

Hon. WM. LEE, Commissioner from the Sandwich Islands, and Baron WINSPEAR, the new Neapolitan Chargé d'Affaires, severally presented their credentials at the State Department to-day, and were afterwards introduced by Mr. MARCY to the President, when the usual official civilities and assurances of mutual friendship were interchanged.

WILLIAM L. LEE, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, has arrived in Washington clothed with power to negotiate a commercial treaty with this Government.

The United States Court of Claims commences its session to-morrow in the Supreme Court room.

Col. WHEELER, our Minister to Central America, has arrived here.

Baron WINSPEAR, the new Chargé d'Affaires from Naples, will probably present his credentials to-day.

Reported Loss of the Ship Ann.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, July 11.

The man who represented himself here as the only survivor of the ship Ann, which he said was lost off Key West, has been arrested and imprisoned as an impostor.

The State Bank Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 11.

The Bankers' Convention reassembled at the City Hall this morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. GANSON, from the Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the redemption of the notes of the Banks of the State, made a unanimous report as follows:

That a common agency or Clearing House for the redemption of Bank notes be established in the City of New-York—that all the country Banks, members of the Association, transmit to such Agency all their country Bank notes, for which they shall be credited by the Agency the amount thereof, less one quarter of one per cent.; that such Agency shall return to each member of the Association its own notes, charging them the amount thereof, less one-fifth of one per cent., the debtor Banks arranging with their corresponding Banks in the City of New-York to pay on the requisition of the manager of the Agency the balances due to creditor Banks, to be paid by the manager to their credit in their corresponding Bank; that each member of the Association shall furnish to the Agency a moderate per centage on its circulation, the amount to be hereafter fixed, for the purpose of redeeming such country bank notes as shall be offered otherwise than through the Associated Banks, which notes shall be returned in the same manner and at the same rates. In case the necessary expenses of the Agency shall exceed its income from its business, such excess shall be assessed upon the members of the Association in proportion to their redemptions. That it be referred to a Committee of Five to digest and propose a detailed plan for carrying out the above general propositions, and to submit the same to the several Banks for their approval and adoption; and that when the same is adopted by at least fifty of the Banks, the Committee take the necessary measures for putting the plan in operation.

The report was discussed at considerable length and finally adopted without amendment. The following Committee was appointed under the recommendation of the Report: George W. Curlee, Geo. W. Taft, Geo. H. Munford, Hamilton White, E. B. Judson, Wm. R. Osborne, and J. D. Hungerford.

The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The most harmonious feeling characterized the entire proceedings.

From Nova Scotia—Revolt of the Foreign Legion, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 11.

Late Halifax papers state that numerous quantities of mackerel have been caught, and that the prospects of the fishing season were never better.

Fifty men of the Royal Artillery serving in the garrison, were under immediate orders for the Crimea.

The Foreign Legion stationed at Melville Island had broken out in open revolt. They complain that they have been grossly deceived both by the parties who induced them first to go on there, and by the Government there before enlisting. A strong force of the 76th Regiment was sent out to quell the mutiny and to take the ringleaders into the Citadel.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, July 11.

The House of Representatives, to-day, postponed the Ten Hour Law to next session, by 126 to 101.

Police Justice HUNT, of Nashua, has been removed by a strict party vote.

The bill to remodel the Judiciary has been passed by a large vote.

The New-Hampshire Senators in Congress were instructed to support an extension of the period of residence of aliens from ten to twenty years, before entitling them to the full benefits of naturalization.

The Affairs of Page, Bacon & Co., of the City of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 11.

In our papers this morning H. D. BACON's reply to the Committee of the Common Council of St. Louis is published. He proposes that the city shall pay to Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co. the full amount due for interest, cost, &c.; also all the money expended by them on account of the railroads subsequent to the date of the deed, up to the time of the retransfer of the same, with interest—the city taking the mortgage bonds of the Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent., and having twenty years to run.

From Texas—Louisiana Judicial Election.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 11.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday are received.

Galveston dates to the 28th ult., report several Indian outrages.

There is nothing later in regard to the movements of the Rio Grande revolutionists.

The election of MERRICK, the Know-Nothing candidate, as Chief Justice of Louisiana, is certain by about 2,000 majority.

Know-Nothing Convention in Maine.

HALLOWELL, Me., Wednesday, July 11.

A large and respectable Know-Nothing Convention of Kennebec County was held here yesterday, nearly every Council being represented. Strong resolutions were adopted against the National Administration and Slavery, and recommending open nominations in connection with the Republican party.

Steamer Burned and Eight Lives Lost—Mortality at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 9.

The steamer *Magnolia,* with a cargo of 1,000 bales of Cotton, was destroyed by fire a little below Baton Rouge, and eight lives were lost.

There were 160 deaths in this city, last week, including 33 from yellow fever, and 10 from cholera.

A Melancholy Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 11.

On Saturday night, a young man named BELLSING, of good family, took his sister, who has been leading a dissolute life, out riding into the country, and there shot her. He then returned to the Hotel where he was staying, and on Sunday shot himself.

The Liquor Seizure at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, July 11.

BERBERICH, who was arrested on Monday last for selling lager bier, was tried yesterday, by a jury, before the County Judge, found guilty and fined fifty dollars. The wine seized was returned to him before the trial.

Cricket Match.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 11.

The Utica Cricket Club won the match to-day, beating the Albany Club by three runs. The first and second innings of the Utica Club counted up 116, and the Albany Club's 113.

Powder Mill Explosion.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 11.

The Powder Mill in Bennington, N. H., exploded Monday, killing a man named THOMAS WEST. Two hundred kegs of powder exploded.

Arrest of Nichols, the Forger.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 9.

J. C. NICHOLS, the forger of cotton bills of lading, has been arrested in Brussels and placed in prison.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 11.

The United States mail steamship *Southerner,* Capt. THOMAS EWEN, arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 10.

The steamship *Alabama* has arrived here after a passage of sixty hours from New-York, with all on board well.

The Court of Appeals on its Travels.

The members of this Court seem likely to spend an active and agreeable vacation. Two of them, Judge JOHNSON, of Albany, and Judge DENIO, of Utica, sailed yesterday in the *Baltic,* to refresh themselves at the fountains of Jurisprudence, and visit the haunts of COKE, MANSFIELD and THURLOW. We hope they will not bend their wandering steps to the Crimea, lest some stray bullet may deprive us of Jurisconsults, whose places could not easily be supplied.

Another, Judge DEAN, of Poughkeepsie, whose nuptials were celebrated at Dr. ADAMS' Church on Madison square yesterday, will be scaling the White Mountains instead of the peaks of law, and recreating, from judicial labors, at Newport and Nahant.

Others, too, we hope will let repose and the loveliness of nature prepare them for a vigorous onset upon all the complicated knots of law that may come before them in September.

The Variations.

The Mayor's Complaint Book was unusually interesting yesterday. Complaints are entered there against traveling prostitutes, (referred to Captain TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward, who was to make a descent on the cyprians last night,) "short tons," crying dogs, and noisy fish peddlers.

The National Guard and Seventy-first Regiment.

We are informed that the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. VOSBURGH, will parade on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., for the purpose of formally receiving the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Col. DURYEA, on their return from their week's encampment at Kingston, New-York.

☞ Let no reader omit to read the refreshing account of what the Commissioners of Emigration think of rum. It is in the regular report published this morning in another column.

IRON SHUTTERS.—The Board of Fire Underwriters Wednesday decided to apply a kind of fastening to iron shutters throughout the City, (at their own expense,) of such a character that one window of each story above the first may be opened *from the outside.*

☞ Rev. Dr. BAIRD, late Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, sailed yesterday in the *Baltic,* on a visit to Western Europe. He will visit the several missions, and also attend, as a delegate, the great meeting of the French Evangelical Alliance, to be held in Paris on the 23d of August.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—NO POISON!—RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the natural antidote to Malaria, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy *localities from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever.*

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and Ague sufferers will please notice that it is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the market which does not contain arsenic, quinine, strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAMES H. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. 129 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS.

☞ Dr. Agriment's Tropical DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY—*Is now offered to the public after having been used in private practice many years with* astonishing success. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico, and *on board California steamships. It will keep for any length* of time, and can be taken in cold water. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming symptoms a few hours, either infant or adult. This never-failing remedy may be had of most of the druggists, and at the General Agency, No. 22 Beekman-st., up stairs, New-York.

WM. B. DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement up to the present time, and in perfect order. Address R. J. LEONARD, this office.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

THE HEAD.—THE HEAD IS A VERY IMPORTANT portion of the human body, as we in the advertiser business are fully aware. However, we have to look especially to its inside furniture—the majority of people who use their heads wherewith to make bread, look to its exterior adornment. To all who do this we commend KNOX, the hatter. He is to be found at the corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, where he has a magnificent assortment of all sorts of head gear. His hats are elegant, durable and cheap. If you want to get a tip top article, call on him, and our word for it, you will not be disappointed.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THIS invaluable medicinal beverage is highly recommended by the medical faculty as a pure stimulant, and a positive cure for Dyspepsia, the effects of Summer heat, and debility of the Urinary Organs. Dr Chilton, the eminent Chemist, pronounces it a medicinal tincture of great value in all cases where a diuretic is required. Dr. Castle and Prof. Hale also highly approve its use as a beverage. Sold by H. W. HILLS, Druggist, No. 679 Broadway, and by Druggists and Grocers generally. Principal office, No. 66 Fulton-st. $1 per quart bottle.

DODGE'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.—A NEW and invaluable remedy for rheumatism, pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sprains, bruises, &c. It has been examined and tested by distinguished chemists, whose certificates may be seen at the Agency, and pronounced free from any injurious or harmful qualities. Every bottle sold is warranted to prove effectual or the money to be returned. Sold by H. W. HILLS, General Agent, No. 679 Broadway.

HECKERS' FARINA.

This at all times wholesome and delicious food, but particularly in Summer, and for children, when bowel complaints prevail or are apprehended, is sold by family grocers generally, and wholesale by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry st., New-York.

HECKERS' MACARONI—FOR DELICACY OF flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each, by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry st., New-York. A discount on purchases of ten or twenty boxes.

TEN SALESROOMS.

The largest Carpet Establishment in the United States, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Enormous stock of English Mosaic, Medallion Royal Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, &c., sold at tremendous low prices.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, so natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

[illegible] TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

WILKINS' AMULET FOR THE HAIR IS NO BARber's, self styled professor's or unknown individual's preparation like the innumerable humbugs of the day. For particulars see advertisement. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., and the principal druggists.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has opened at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.

DEVLIN & JESSUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

BLACK SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING a large stock of superior black silks, warranted to wear well at 5s., 6s. and 7s. per yard.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

H. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his Store Nos. 20 and 22 Frankfort-st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Scott's Pay—Return of the President—Case of Gov. Reeder—New Diplomatic Appointment, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

The case of Gen. SCOTT and his arrears of pay as Brevet Lieutenant General, remains in the hands of the Attorney General. A studied effort by zealous partisans of Gen. SCOTT, who cannot surely be called his friends, has been made to convict the Administration of petty and harassing persecution of this great officer, in connection with his new rank. The charge is also made that he has been denied the decorous attention which was his due. The two accusations are hardly consistent. The last I know to be unfounded, and I presume the former to be equally untrue.

The claim of General SCOTT was laid before the War department in March, and was argued by him in written communications. On the 23d of April it was referred to the Attorney General. On the same day General SCOTT was apprised of the reference in a polite note from the Attorney General, and since that date hardly a day, certainly not a week, has passed, without the transmission of some paper connected with the case between General SCOTT and the department. General SCOTT has submitted his own views upon the law, which have been backed up by careful opinions of eminent counsel. As late as last week General SCOTT was informed that if the statement on his part was complete, the Attorney General would proceed to examine the case; if otherwise, that he would await General SCOTT's leisure. Nothing has occurred which could wound the most delicate susceptibility, and the only matter of difference between the distinguished soldier and the Government is the money claimed by the former, which continues in the treasury. It may be presumed that a decision will soon be made.

The President and family returned to town on Saturday, and we hear with adequate satisfaction that his return was celebrated yesterday by a Cabinet session four hours in length. The topics under consideration were doubtless the Missouri troubles, and the embarrassment in which the President finds himself to order the removal of REEDER before he vindicates himself from the trumped-up charges against him. The position of REEDER is a most troublesome one for the Administration. The Legislature has met, and he has the same magisterial power over the proceedings as Gen. PIERCE has over Congress. REEDER may veto the Legislature and therein may foot ATCHISON, DAVIS and PIERCE, without remedy. He will not be allowed to stand between the wind and their infallibility. The ostensible cause of STRINGFELLOW's assault upon REEDER was that he would not pledge himself to sign an act for the legal expulsion of Northern settlers, under the pretence of suppressing the utterance of Abolition and seditious sentiments, or to sanction another one for locating the seat of Territorial Government in the chosen lair of the Missouri banditti. If these projects are defeated by the Governor's veto, the main objects of the late invasion and violence will have been defeated.

The Legislature is said to have met on the 2d inst., and we shall doubtless soon hear that it has vindicated its character by expelling the Free State members elected at the second trial.

Mr. WELLS WILLIAMS, nephew of Chancellor WALWORTH, has been appointed Secretary of Legation in China, where he will exercise the power and receive the salary of a *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Rev. Mr. PARKER has written that his health will require his return. He would probably have been appointed successor to Mr. MCLEAN had he desired it. The troubles between the Legation and Mr. MURPHY, the Consul at Shanghai, grows out of a section of the treaty of 1844, which gives the Minister exclusive jurisdiction over Americans in China. The payments of duties by American merchants to Mr. MURPHY were made in consequence of an order made by Mr. MCLEAN, which is contended to be irreversible by any other authority.

The breaking up of China will begin with the return of peace in Europe. Russia has already seized both banks of the Amoor, and when her military power shall be released from the struggle with the Western Powers, she will doubtless establish herself in all the Northern Provinces which may be considered convenient additions to her Empire. What good this probable extension of Russian dominion bodes to our commerce may, perhaps, be explained by such Russian organs among us, beginning with the Washington *Union*, as perceive in the triumph of despotism abroad the surest and most reasonable guarantee of democracy at home.

I may mention, by the way, that R. A. PRYOR, Esq., sub-Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, has received, as is understood, some diplomatic employment to the North of Europe, and he will sail on the 11th. This gentleman will be recognized as the enterprising editor of the *Union*, who, shortly after the inauguration of President PIERCE, shocked the Democracy by publishing an article commending the Russian system and principles of government, and by contrast disparaging our Republican forms and practices. This evidence of partiality for Russia was then so heterodox, that PRYOR was incontinently turned out of his organship. The Administration having now entered undisguisedly on a Russian alliance, and the tone of the organ having become accommodated to the change of policy, it has been judged only proper and decent to reward Mr. PRYOR for his sagacity and spirit in adopting that course two years ago.

AQUEDAY.

Cooking Fruits.

It is easier to teach an old dog new tricks, than to satisfy a thorough bred reformer. The venerable Dr. ALCOTT is down on the use of green fruit, but if you cook it he is still as seriously offended.

"Green or unripe fruits," says he, "are still unripe fruits, though they may have been stewed ever so long, and though ever so much sugar or molasses, or spices or aromatics, may have been added. The things added do not, in all probability, alter their nature. Or if we could suppose they did, it would be quite as apt to be an alteration for the worse as for the better."

Currants and gooseberries, he says, are rather worse cooked than uncooked, for the following substantial reasons:

1. Because few people, even children, will eat many of them while green without the aid of cooking. 2. Because it is a waste, and, therefore, a sin to cook and eat them while green, since they are less nutritious, and it costs nothing practically to ripen them.

He sorrows over the loss occasioned by the use of green fruit. But much fruit is shaken from the trees green; it must either rot on the ground or be cooked and used. Give it to the pigs—do you say? But Dr. ALCOTT doesn't believe in pigs—he holds all flesh meats to be an abomination, and in his millennium, pigs will run wild, adorning the landscape, but never to be fatted or killed. We would like to know what the incorrigible vegetarian would allow.

The Baxter-street Tragedy—Verdict of the Jury.

The examination into this case was resumed yesterday by Coroner HILTON. A number of witnesses were examined, who corroborated in a great measure the testimony of witnesses examined on Monday. The evidence showed conclusively that the deceased, in company with two other men, had gone to the roof of the house in Baxter-street for an improper purpose, but being unsuccessful on that point, they wanted to fight the inmates on the roof. The verdict of the Jury was that deceased came to his death from a stab in the stomach, received from a knife or some other sharp instrument in the hand of some person to the Jury unknown. Further, we exonerate the prisoners—BARTON and PRINDLE—from all blame. The prisoners were then discharged from custody.

LONG ISLAND.

The First Search and Seizure in Brooklyn—$2,500 worth of Liquor Seized.

A warrant was issued by Justice JACOBS of the Eastern District yesterday against THOMAS BERRY, an extensive liquor dealer on the corner of Grand and Seventh streets, on the affidavit of four persons who testified to buying liquor at his place since the Fourth of July.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Captain GUINHARD, of the Fifth District Police, who with a posse of officers proceeded to the place, searched the premises, and seized about $2,500 worth of liquors, consisting of brandy, in casks, gin, rum, different kinds of wines, four hhds. of beer, and a number of bottles containing wine, brandy and champagne. An officer was then placed in charge of the liquor and premises, with strict orders not to let it be touched. The proprietor was then taken into custody, and brought before Justice JACOBS.

PHILIP HAMILTON, Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendant, he being a member of the Kings' County Liquor Dealers' Association, and Mr. HAMILTON being one of their counsel. He moved for the discharge of the defendant for reasons of insufficiency of the allegation in the warrant of arrest. It not setting forth that the liquors alleged to have been sold were not such of which the right to sell is given in this State by the laws and treaties of the United States.

The motion to discharge was denied, and exceptions taken.

The counsel then proposed to give bail for the appearance of the defendant at the Court of General Sessions. He objected to being tried by the Court of Special Sessions, and referred to the Revised Statutes as to his right to object to be tried before a Court of Special Sessions.

The Justice reserved his decision until the 14th inst.

About 4 o'clock a warrant was issued by the same Justice against JOHN RUSSELL, keeper of a liquor saloon corner of North Second and First streets, on the affidavit of two persons who testified that they had purchased liquor at his place. The warrant was served by Assistant-Captain HUNT, of the Fifth District Police, who searched the place and seized $600 worth of various kinds of liquor, which was also placed in charge of an officer until to-day, when it is intended to remove all the liquor to some appropriate place.

No resistance was shown towards the officers when they made the search.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

Mayor HALL, of the City of Brooklyn, has issued the following Proclamation directed to the Chief of Police:

Section 23 of the act for the prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, provides for the finding of indictments against all persons violating any of the provisions of said act.

This coöperative power is necessary, as there is not sufficient magisterial force in the city, as at present consolidated, to attend to all the complaints now being preferred.

You will, therefore, instruct all the police force under your command to report, as heretofore, all violations of said law, together with the names of witnesses, that the same may be forthwith placed before the Grand Jury.

New Ferry.

The keels for two ferry-boats to be run on the proposed new ferry from South Tenth-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, to Catharine-street, New-York, have been laid at the ship yard of Messrs. LAWRENCE & FAULKES, foot of North Fifth-street. These boats are 32 feet 6 inches wide, and 12 feet 4 inches deep. Messrs PEASE & MURPHY of New-York supply the machinery, and the boats are to be similar to the best of the Fulton Ferry boats.

Pic-Nic Excursion.

The American volunteers of Brooklyn, Captain J. S. MORGAN, went on their first annual Pic-Nic Excursion to Washington Grove. About one thousand persons were present, and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner.

Arrest of Pickpockets.

The Chief of Police of Brooklyn, last evening arrested three boys from one of the Myrtle-avenue cars, for picking the pockets of several persons in the crowd about the Fulton Ferry. In the pocket of one was found a note due on the 1st of June for $100—apparently not paid. The owner thereof can obtain it by calling on the Chief of Police.

Expenses.

The estimated expenses of the City government of Brooklyn, for the present fiscal year, including

Sinking Fund, are	$851,083.27
City Revenue	160,400.00
Total	$691,383.27

Fatal Accident.

A laboring man named ROBERT PATTEN was instantly killed yesterday afternoon in TOWNSEND's sarsaparilla factory, on Front-street, near Washington, Brooklyn, by a dumb-waiter falling upon him.

☞ A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, when an attempt was made to bring forward the resolutions offered at a previous meeting by Supervisor FENTON, in which it declares that the members of the Board will comply with the requirements of the Prohibitory Liquor Law—in seeing that law is enforced. The attempt failed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries,** or any other fruit or vegetable may be for years preserved in a fresh state, with natural flavor and color, by the use of SPRATT'S Patent Self-Sealing Cans. Accompanying which are explicit directions for preserving.

They are easily opened or closed without the application of heat, by a patent screw attachment.

N. B.—The genuine Self-Sealing Cans, have cast in letters on the cap "Spratt's Patent." This much is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the proprietors.

WELLS & PROVOST, No. 221 Pearl-st.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The third general meeting of the Club will take place at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dinner at 4½ o'clock, sharp.

BUSINESS—Admission of members, and to make arrangements for the annual cruise of the Club.

N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st. on Tuesday evening.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Physician restored to health in a few days, after years of suffering from general nervous debility, will make known (free) the prescription used. Address Dr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, No. 87 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Removed**—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES, to No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. A day's trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

PERSONAL.

TUCKAHOE.—If this should meet the eye of the two Gentlemen that rode up in the 12 o'clock M. Train, FRIDAY, July 6, and got out at Tuckahoe, they will much oblige the Conductor by sending their address to the Harlem Railroad Office, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

JAMES B. CARYL, Conductor.

A. C. VAN EPPS, late of Dean-st., Brooklyn, Electrician and Insurance Agent, is requested to send his address to Office of Brooklyn City Directory, and to Box No. 1,290 Post Office, New-York, and oblige many inquirers for him.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

What landlord loves the vicious rat,
That undermines his house?
What careful matron loves to see
The trace of gnawing mouse?
Both are infallibly destroyed by LYON'S Pill!
The blood-red insect, vilest pest!
That sucks our life-blood, steals our rest,
Rendered harmless forever by LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER. E. LYON'S signature on label. Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

MR. HOPPER—Daguerreotypist, formerly of 8th-av., respectfully informs his friends and patrons, that he is with Mr. WELLING, corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts., where he would be most happy to serve his patrons as formerly.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable and competent woman, as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of French cooking; understands perfectly making preserves, jellies, &c. Has lived with some of the highest families. Also a nice Protestant young woman desires a place as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Any lady requiring such help, will apply at No. 281 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant man and his wife of the best standing as to competency; the man as coachman or groom, who understands the care and treatment of horses from his youth; the wife as laundress or general servant, (having no family.) They have no objection to go in the country, and are anxious to make themselves generally useful. Apply in the store No. 73 Division st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls with excellent City reference; one as seamstress, can cut and fit for children, make boys' clothes neatly, and is a competent family dressmaker; two years' City reference; will go with a lady in the country for the Summer. Also, a smart girl as cook or general housemaid. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an Englishman, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is an excellent inside servant. Has lived with noblemen's families of the highest distinction. No objection to town or country, or to travel. Good reference given. Address C. M., or call at No. 73 4th-st., corner of 6th-av., or at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended Irish young woman, to do general housework. Is a good cook and baker and first rate washer and ironer. Is willing and obliging, and has no objection to going in the country. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 11 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; as to character and capability, the highest testimonials can be given. Can be seen for two days, at 281 12th-st., corner University-place, front room, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED.—A middle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing. A comfortable home preferred to large salary. Can be seen at No. 163 Willow-st., Brooklyn, and refers to H. B. Pierson, No. 60 Merchants' Exchange.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active, willing girl, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread—will make herself generally useful and desirous to please in every respect. Apply at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to mind children and do plain sewing; considers a respectable private family more than wages; has no objection to go to the country; call for two days at No. 217 East 20th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker. Has no objection to go in the country. Can procure both City and country reference. Call at No. 12 James-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and waiter in a small family; can do plain sewing if required. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address E., this office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A lady, as Vice Principal in a Female Boarding-School in the country near this City, qualified to teach the English branches and French. The latter language she must speak fluently, and on this account a French lady or one educated in France, who understands also the English language, will be preferred. She must be a Protestant and have had some experience. Best of references required. Salary liberal. Address, immediately, GEO. G. BUTLER, Female Institute, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH AND MUSIC TEACHER.—A French Classical Teacher, who has taught in Paris for three years, and now engaged in a large Scholastic Institution in New-York, wishes for a situation. He teaches the French and Latin languages, piano, and the elements of Drawing. He can produce the best testimonials and the most highly respectable references. Address, for three days, Prof. GEORGES, H. B., No. 766 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—An experienced teacher in Vocal and Instrumental Music, to go South. A lady preferred. Inquire for Miss MARVIN, Clinton Hotel.

TO PARENTS.—A lawyer, near New-York, wishes a bright, active, well educated lad, aged about fourteen, as student; if his family, temper and habits are suitable, he will be treated as a son, boarded, clothed and educated to the law, without expense to his parents. Address COUNSELOR, Bible House Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Accustomed to tuition, desires an engagement as visiting or resident governess. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address J. F., Times Office.

A CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOME.—An American girl from 15 to 17 years of age, desirous to obtain a good home with a small family, 30 miles in the country, will apply to J. B. SIMONSON, on board the steamer Thomas Powell, foot of Robinson st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. None need apply but a neat and tidy person, bringing good references for character, &c.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGROSSER AND COPYIST—Is willing to take a situation in an attorney's office, either at a fixed salary or on other terms. Apply by letter to R. FERRIS, Post-Office, New-York.

287 BROADWAY, CORNER OF READE STREET—At MORRIS & CONNERY'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses, and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, and mechanics; at this, or the Branch Office, 162 Greenwich-st.

BILL POSTER WANTED.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., want a bill-poster; only those already in the business and able to produce good references need apply.

BOY WANTED—Of about fifteen, in a law office. Apply at No. 27 Wall-st., fourth floor, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

GARDENER WANTED—One who thoroughly understands his business, may apply to WARREN LELAND, office of Metropolitan Hotel.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

INFORMATION WANTED—With regard to ROBERT SAMUEL HOGGINS, formerly of Cannonbury and Hammersmith, near London, and more recently of the firm of Trimmer & Hoggins, of No. 106 Wall-st., whether he be dead or alive. To any person furnishing reliable information of the present whereabouts of said Hoggins, a suitable reward will be paid on application to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Southerners and strangers visiting the city, or parties about closing their houses for the season and desiring transient or permanent board, can be accommodated with a young widow lady, living retired. To parties liberally disposed, she would devote every effort to make them realize the happiness and comfort of home. Address Mrs. M. A. B., Lower Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes to procure a good furnished room and partial board in a private family where there are no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home and good society are to be obtained; location in the neighborhood of Broadway and 4th-st. preferred. Address J. R., office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife, child and servant, in a private family; would furnish their own rooms, and would like to make an arrangement to board permanently. Terms not to exceed $500 or $600 per year. Address H. B., Office of *Daily Times*.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a lady, child, infant and nurse, within a circuit of fifty miles of the City. Address M. F. T., at this office, stating locality, price, &c.

174 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Rooms in suites or single may be obtained in a first-class house, replete with all the modern improvements. It also has in connection a delightful country seat, situated on Long Island Sound. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

SITTING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM WANTED—With board, by a gentleman and his wife. Location not below Prince-st. nor above 12th-st. Address SIGMA, Office of the Daily Times.

COUNTRY BOARD—Can be obtained in a private family four miles from Jersey City and 1½ from Bergen Point, in New-Jersey. Communication cheap and constant. For further particulars apply to J. M. V., No. 53 West-st., New-York, from 9 to 12, and 1 to 5, or of O. H. CROSBY, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARDING—Near Fishkill Landing, and within 2½ hours of the City. The house is large and nearly new, delightfully situated and well shaded. Fine mountain and river scenery, pure water and healthy situation. For particulars address H. C. R., Box No. 1,783, Post-Office.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$22
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	30
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	40
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	85
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 200
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 300
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	25 to 35
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	38 to 50
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	14 to 20
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 25
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers	

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY,
For the year ending May 1, 1856.
COMPILED BY H. WILSON.

TWENTY REASONS WHY EVERY FAMILY SHOULD PURCHASE A DIRECTORY.

1. Do you want to go to any part of the city, and if in doubt? Consult TROW'S MAP.
2. Do you want to refer to an Almanac? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
3. Do you wish to find a friend? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
4. Have you business with the Heads of City Government? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
5. Have you business with the Courts? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
6. Do you wish to know the different rates of Postage? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
7. Have you business with the Custom House? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
8. Do you wish any information about the location of Banks and their days of Discount? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
9. Do you wish to know about Insurance Companies? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
10. Do you wish to know about Railroads? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
11. Do you wish to know the Offices of the Telegraph Lines? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
12. Have you anything to send by Express? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
13. For a list of Newspapers and Magazines? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
14. Do you wish to find a correct list of Churches? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
15. Do you wish a list of Schools? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
16. Do you wish to visit a Library? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
17. Do you travel by Omnibus, Ferry, Steamboat, or Railroad? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
18. Do you wish to find the exact locality of any number in a Street? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
19. Do you wish to know the distance from one point to another? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
20. Do you wish to save your steps? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.

The hundred other reasons for purchasing a Directory will be made known by visiting the establishment of

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher, No. 38 Ann-st.

A BOOK YOU CAN'T HELP LIKING.

One that will prove a most delightful companion, and speak to you in the snug inclosure of your sanctum, until you are almost made to believe that you are closeted with the most observant and charming story-teller you ever met. Such a book is now published, and is being known far and near as

BEECHER'S STAR PAPERS.

Single copies sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, $1 25. For sale by all Booksellers.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

A BOOK TO TAKE IN THE COUNTRY.
OUR FIRST FAMILIES.
"A description of good society."

Success unbounded everywhere. Three large editions printed in one week. Elegantly bound in cloth. Price $1 25. READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the United States Journal.
A novel in which some lower twenties who have become upper tens, Fifth Avenoodles, catch a first-rate shewing up. It is destined to make a sensation.
From the Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia.
Penned by a master hand.
From the Daily Times, Philadelphia.
A highly successful work—will create no little sensation.
From the American Courier.
It will excite a sensation we are convinced.
From Hart's Whole World, Philadelphia.
One of the most remarkable books published for many years.
From the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.
Most eagerly read by the persons laughed at.
From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.
Incidents and characters sketched from life.
From the Daily News, Philadelphia.
A book of marked interest which will not fail to be sought after and extensively read.
From the New-York Sunday Dispatch.
The pictures of first family society are admirable.
From the Philadelphia Mercury.
This book is a decided hit; it hits the follies of fashionable life—it hits snobbery—it hits corruption everywhere.
From the American Citizen.
Is fresh and spicy and exposes the defective part of our self styled "good society" in a way more truthful than agreeable.
From the Boston Daily Traveller.
A work of real interest from a master hand; we have not read any novel for a long period with such sustained delight.
From the Saturday Evening Dispatch, Boston.
The work will make a decided hit.
The trade supplied. DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.
BY JARED SPARKS, LL.D.

A new and fine edition. 574 pages. Price $1 50.

This volume contains the most complete and accurate Biography of Washington ever published. The distinguished author had access to the manuscripts at Mount Vernon, papers in the public offices of London, Paris, Washington, and all the old Thirteen States; also to the private papers of many of the principal leaders of the Revolution. He also has in his possession for ten years the entire mass of manuscripts left by Gen. Washington, consisting of more than two hundred folio volumes.

For sale by all Booksellers; or we will send by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
HEADLEY'S LIFE OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE. 30th thousand.
LIVES OF THE THREE MRS. JUDSON'S. 15th thousand.
Also, new editions of MARY and MARTHA WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, LAFAYETTE, and J. Q. ADAMS.

IN PRESS—READY AUG. 1.
MEMOIRS OF HENRY VIII AND HIS SIX WIVES. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. 12mo. Seven new Steel Portraits. Price $1 25.

A BOOK FULL OF STARTLING DISCLOSURES.
NOW READY.
FEMALE LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS,
A Narrative of many years' personal Experience.
BY THE WIFE OF A MORMON ELDER.
Recently from Utah.
One large 12mo. volume, with a view of Salt Lake City.
Price One Dollar.

There is no subject of the day, that is attracting more attention, than the rapid increase and rising power of the Mormons in Utah. What will be their ultimate destiny is as yet an unsolved problem. From every people and nation, vessel after vessel is landing them on our shores in countless numbers. This narrative, therefore, is the most opportune, giving as it does, an insight into the domestic habits and customs of that wonderful people. As will be observed by the contents the book is a full disclosure of the experience and sufferings endured by females in the Mormon country, and the reader is carried along by the narrative, with absorbing interest from the beginning to the end.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents. Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

Have you read the great work on fashionable religion, •

WHICH: THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT?
HEAR WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT.

From the New-York Christian Advocate and Journal.
We suppose it must be called a novel; but it is as far as possible from the sentimental trash which usually passes under that name. The author knows the world. We shall go with his hero, and we hope all of our readers will be of the company.

From the New-York Water Cure Journal.
It strikes a bold, energetic and telling blow at fashionable religion, and its scathing diction cannot be read by fashionable or business Christians without impressing them with a profound sense of humiliation. It will attain a world-wide celebrity and leave an enduring mark upon the literary column of our century.

From Frank Leslie's Gazette.
Full of vigorous writing, backed by original and daring thought.

Published and for sale by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann st.

BOOKS FOR THE SUMMER.
ARE YOU GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
OR
DO YOU REMAIN IN TOWN?

The following new and popular Books are well adapted to either City or Country reading:

Henry Ward Beecher's Star Papers, 12mo	$1 25
Hammond's Country Margins and Summer Rambles	1 00
Hammond's Hills, Lakes and Forest Streams	1 00
My Confession: the Story of a Woman's Life	1 00
Mr. Roe's Long Look Ahead	1 25
Miss Cheesbro's Susan, or Fisherman's Daughter	1 00
Bell Smith Abroad, illustrated	1 25
The Old Inn, or Traveler's Entertainment	1 00
Hermit's Dell, from the Diary of a Penciller	1 00
Mr. Wikoff's My Courtship and its Consequences	1 25
The Newsboy. By Mrs. Oakes Smith	1 25
Jack Downing's Way Down East	1 00

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st.

And for sale by all booksellers and news agents. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Of the present week is now published. It contains an able disquisition upon the
PROHIBITORY LAW;
An article on the
SENTENCE OF CAPT. SMITH FOR PIRACY;
Another on
MODEL BOLICHES.

Also, an unusual variety of interesting Criminal intelligence; a fresh installment of the great Fish novel; Correspondence; and one of interesting reading matter besides.

ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 103 Nassau-st.

Have you seen and read the new volume by the great American humorist,

DOESTICKS.
12mo. Elegantly Illustrated, $1.

12,772 copies of this remarkable book have been sold in five days since publication. EDW. LIVERMORE, Publisher, No. 20 Beekman-st. Sample copies sent by mail to any part of the Country, post paid on receipt of price.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—Per Pacific—Daily Times, Daily News, Despatch, Atlas, Observer, Leader, Examiner, Morning Herald, Chronicle, Weekly Times, Reynolds' Lloyd's Army Despatch, News of the World, Sunday Times, Catholic Standard, Manchester Examiner, Birmingham Journal, Liverpool Papers, Glasgow Herald, Dublin Nation, Tablet, Telegraph, Belfast News Letter, Londonderry Standard, Colraine Chronicle, Cork Constitution, Limerick Chronicle. The Illustrated London News commences a new volume, July 7th. Now is the time to subscribe, in consequence of an announcement by the Pacific, the News will still be furnished at the old price, $10 per annum, or $5 for six months in advance. All the above papers for sale by the single copy, or mailed to any part of the United States.

C. McKEE, No. 90 Nassau-st., Sun Buildings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROFESSOR BEDFORD'S NEW WORK.
CLINICAL LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. By G. S. BEDFORD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery, in the University of New-York. Price $2 75 by mail, free of postage. Pages 600.

Just published by S. S. & W. WOOD, Medical Booksellers, No. 261 Pearl-st.

From the New-York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences, for July, 1855.

We hail the advent of such a work, abounding in practical matter of the deepest interest, and illustrated by principles and laws ordained by nature. It is a storehouse of knowledge for the student of medicine or practitioner who may be deficient in experience or in sound physiological, pathological, therapeutical principles, and even the erudite and skillful will be well rewarded by a perusal of the work.

WILL BE READY ON THE 1ST OF JULY,
"THE OLD FARM-HOUSE."
By Mrs. CAROLINE H. BUTLER LAING.

Illustrated with fine Engravings, by Van Ingen, from Designs by White. 450 pages, 12mo. Extra muslin gilt $1 25.

The above work is a beautiful domestic story of deep interest. The good and evil characters, the charming views of country life, the follies of a fashionable city life, and all the varied topics brought upon the scene of the story described in the happiest manner.

A copy will be sent to any part of the Union free, on receipt of the price.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Publisher, No. 39 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

THE SHANGHAI IS OUT—The greatest weekly paper ever published. Edited by GEORGE THOMPSON and Counsellor COLE. Single copies three cents. $1 a year in advance. Read laugh and grow fat. WM. KINGSLEY & CO., Proprietors, No. 233 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

The
GREATEST BARGAINS
in
MANTILLAS!
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
DRESS GOODS,
Will be found at
LYONS & JONES',
No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.
N. B.—The Red Cars pass the door every five minutes.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
ARE CLEARING OUT THEIR STOCK at most unusually low prices—bareges, tissues, lawns, organdies and barege de laines, ribbons a great variety, and embroideries extraordinarily cheap.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 60 Canal st., 4 doors from Broadway.

FASHIONABLE PARASOLS.—JAMES K. SPRATT would inform his friends and the public that he has opened a convenient place at No. 263 Broadway for the sale of all the new styles of PARASOLS, and would be pleased to sell by the dozen or single one, at a low figure.
No. 263 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACE SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.—This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white, black, all colors, assorted from No. 8 up to No. 200. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine depot, No. 343 Broadway.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS!
JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 334 and 336 Broadway.
Solicits the attention of dealers to a new style of exceedingly light and neat
SILK UMBRELLA
of all sizes and colors, particularly adapted to the sun, with Ivory, Wood and Steel Handles.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

MACHINE TWIST—For sewing machines—a good assortment and warranted of the best quality. E. H. ARNOLD, Agency of the Chicopee sewing silks, Troy Woolen Co.'s satinets, and Bronx Tape Co.'s stay bindings, No. 36 Beaver-st.

SELLING OFF, AT LESS THAN COST, my large stock of Dressmaking Ribbons and Millinery Goods. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Ribbon Store, No. 60 Bowery.

JUST OPENED.—Barege Robes with Flounces, at $5 each. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend the BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, AS FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 627 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 668 Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 438 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KINGAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.
JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 20 Beekman-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeon's, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 each. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodions. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—A very superior tone 7 octave, $300 rosewood piano is offered for $220, including stool, by celebrated makers; fully warranted. Sold on account of sickness. Been used but ten weeks. Finished all around; heavy rosewood mouldings; perfect every way. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 303 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FOR ONLY $187.—A most excellent and beautiful 7 octave rosewood piano, of a fine and full tone, new and warranted. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., between Broadway and the Bowery.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 763 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is just, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 306 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.—The corner-stone of this new Church Edifice, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be laid TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Drs. HAVEN, Dr. OSBORN, and Bishop JANES, officiating. The public are respectfully invited to join us in the religious services of the occasion.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S
GALLERY OF AMERICAN BEAUTY!
TWO HUNDRED PREMIUMS,
Amounting to over Five Thousand Dollars!
PRESENTED TO THE HANDSOMEST LADIES IN AMERICA.
THE PORTRAIT GALLERY OF BEAUTY.
THE PEOPLE TO BE THE JUDGES.

An eminent publishing house in Paris is engaged in issuing a series of the most distinguished FEMALE BEAUTIES in the world, which, when completed, is to include TEN of the most beautiful ladies in the United States and the Canadas.

In order to obtain such specimens of American beauty as will compare favorably with any that the Old World can produce, as well, also, as to secure in a permanent form a Gallery of Original Portraits, unequaled in the world for graceful perfection, and at the same time encourage a more popular taste for the Fine Arts, stimulate to extra exertion the genius of our Painters and laudably gratify the public curiosity, the subscriber will give over FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PREMIUMS.

To accomplish these objects he proposes that every person having a fair friend over 15 years of age, (single or married,) whom he believes competent to compete for the premiums and *éclat* embraced in this enterprise, shall forward to him (free of expense) her Phonograph, or Daguerreotype.

These Likenesses shall be considered merely as a loan, and shall in due time be returned to, or otherwise held subject to the order of the lenders.

They must be taken of a size not less than a "half plate," so as to include the bosom of the sitter, and be placed in a plain frame for hanging.

A sealed envelope must accompany each portrait, containing the address, (with or without the real name of the fair original,) furnishing the color of her eyes, the shade of her complexion, and a small lock of her hair, in order that the artists may do their celebrity and their subjects justice in executing the subsequent Gallery of Oil Paintings. Of these envelopes, none except those accompanying the one hundred likenesses that receive the PREMIUMS will be opened; and although no lady's name will be exacted as a right, it is hoped that those to whom the Premiums may be awarded will not ultimately object to allow their real names to be attached to the Oil Portraits, and especially to be published in the French "World's Book of Female Beauty."

As fast as the Likenesses may be received they will be numbered. On the 15th day of October, 1855, all that may have arrived will be placed before the public, at the American Museum, or in some other suitable locality in New-York.

In order to secure a fair and impartial decision the VOICE OF THE PUBLIC shall determine which portraits may be entitled to the Premiums! Each visitor will be constituted a JUDGE, and be allowed to give his or her opinion in the following manner:

Every visitor, on entering the Gallery devoted to the Daguerreotypes, shall receive a slip of paper, upon which he or she may mark down the particular numbers of the one hundred (or less) portraits, out of the entire collection, which he or she may conceive best entitled to Premiums. As the visitor passes out this slip shall be taken and deposited in a box at the door, under the close supervision of a special Receiver.

On the 15th day of January, 1856, this box shall be opened, and the votes carefully canvassed. The originals of the ONE HUNDRED PORTRAITS, which shall have received from the public the greatest number of votes, will then be paid as small advance Premium of $10 each; after which, the 100 PRIZE PORTRAITS will be painted, *life size*, (and, wherever practicable, from life itself, instead of from the phonograph,) by the best Artists in America—the names of which artists shall be announced at an early day. As soon as possible (certainly previous to June 15, 1856) this ORIGINAL PORTRAIT GALLERY of 100 large Oil Paintings will be opened to the public, to compete for 100 ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS!

The Portraits will be numbered from 1 to 100. THE PEOPLE WILL AGAIN DECIDE UPON THEIR MERITS. Each visitor will be permitted to indicate his or her preference by marking 20 numbers on a slip of paper, and depositing it as before.

On the 15th of September, 1856, the box will again be opened, and 100 additional Premiums, founded on the relative number of votes received, will be distributed to the originals of the 100 Portraits, as follows:

1 Premium of $1,000	$1,000
1 Premium of [illegible]	[illegible]
1 Premium of [illegible]	[illegible]
1 Premium of [illegible]	[illegible]
1 Premium of [illegible]	[illegible]
5 Premiums of [illegible]	[illegible]
90 Premiums of [illegible]	1,[illegible]
To which add those before given, viz.:	
100 Premiums of $10 each	1,000
200 Premiums	$5,000

Those obtaining the ten highest Premiums will be engraved and published in the French "World's Book of Beauty."

Each lady who may secure one of the ten highest Premiums, will be desired to sit to the best artist in the City nearest her residence, who will paint her portrait from life, at the expense of the subscriber, for the French publication.

Ample arrangements will be made for displaying the Phonographs or Daguerreotypes to the best advantage.

None will be received later than the 15th of October, 1855.

Every envelope accompanying a Likeness must have marked upon its outside, the name of the State whence forwarded, as the pictures will be arranged under the heads of the separate States.

No Daguerreotype will be put in competition for the premiums except those of persons residing in the United States and the Canadas.

Competitors are advised to obtain photographs when practicable, instead of Daguerreotypes, as the former will show to much the better advantage.

Most of the leading Daguerreotypists in the United States (whose names will soon be published,) have consented to take likenesses for this exhibition at a deduction of at least one-third from their usual rates. If preferred, the pictures may be left with the Daguerreotypists, who, upon communication with the subscriber, will be advised in what manner to forward them to New-York, at his expense.

No likeness will be received from disreputable persons, or any such be discovered, [illegible]. If by any species of misrepresentation, such a one should be introduced, and should succeed in obtaining a premium, the premium will be at once appropriated to such portrait as may have secured the next highest number of votes.

All portraits sent for competition should be addressed to

P. T. BARNUM,
Proprietor of the American Museum, New-York.

MDLLE. RACHEL.
FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE CELEBRATED ACTRESS IN AMERICA,
ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER,
AT THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, NEW-YORK.

MDLLE RACHEL will perform the best Tragedies, Dramas and Comedies of ancient and modern authors, and will sustain the same characters in which she has created so much sensation not only in France, but in England, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Prussia, Germany and Russia.

Mr. Raphael Felix, Manager of this large Theatrical concern, has engaged first-rate artists to support the illustrious Tragedienne, all of whom have successfully appeared at the principal Theatres of Paris.

General Office No. 49 Wall-st., 2d floor, room No. 22.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7—Overture commences at ½—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 12, 1855.

Last night but one of Balfe's Grand Opera of the DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK.

By the renowned PYNE & HARRISON Company.

Caterina Cornaro	Miss Louisa Pyne
Adolphe de Courcey	Mr. W. Harrison

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets	Fifty cents
Private Boxes	Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats	One Dollar

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

Friday—QUEEN OF A DAY.
Saturday—Last night of the DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 12, will be performed the new local Drama entitled
DICK, THE NEWSBOY.
To be followed by the new piece called
RECOLLECTIONS OF O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
Phelim O'Flannigan .... Mr. Barney Williams.
The whole to conclude with the Comedy of
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated WHITE'S ORIGINAL SERENADERS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, THURSDAY, July 12. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Overtures, Minstrelsy, &c. After which the diverting piece of THE VIRGINIA CUPID. Evening at 8 o'clock, Songs, Dances, &c. To conclude with the original drollery called THE BLACK SHOEMAKER. THE BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the MAINE GIANTESS, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.—TO LET, for occasional Dramatic performances of a respectable character, or for Concerts or Public Meetings, having an elegant and spacious auditorium, remarkable for its acoustic qualities. Apply to J. T. WHITING, at the Box Office, daily, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This Gigantic Tree, when growing, was 363 feet in height—an altitude equal to that of the third pyramid of the Nile. Upon its stump forty persons sat down to dinner. Its circumference at the base is 93 feet—a size which has never been equaled by that of any big tree either in the old world or the new. The Crystal Palace has never had within its walls of glass a curiosity of equal interest with the Washington Gigantea, as the monster of the forest has been named by botanists. There are only about 100 trees of the genus in California, and this was the largest of them all.

Admission 25 cents. Hours of Exhibition from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

PERHAM'S CONCERT ROOMS.—No. 663 Broadway.—THE ALLEGHANIANS will give a grand concert at the above named rooms on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11. Tickets 25 cents. For particulars see programmes.

PERHAM'S CONCERT ROOMS, NO. 663 BROADWAY.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT BY
THE ALLEGHANIANS
On FRIDAY EVENING, July 13.
Tickets, 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

LOST AND FOUND.

$600 LOST OR STOLEN.—The following First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company having been lost or stolen from the United States Mail, notice is hereby given that payment of the same will be refused, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating them, viz.: Bonds numbered 556 and 654, $1,000 each; Coupons payable 1st of August, 1855, numbered 1,976, 1,977, 1,978 and 1,979, $35 each. Any person returning the above to J. R. OSBOON, Toledo, Ohio, or to the office of the Company, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen on the night of the 5th of July, Coffee, amounting to over $200, from the Brooklyn Coffee and Spice Mills, No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property on application to WARING & RUSSELL, at the above place.

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR,
OCULISTS AND AURISTS,
No. 732 Broadway.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES, and who are in want of a speedy and radical cure, are requested to use Dr. LALANA'S Injections, according to instructions given on the label of the bottles. The afflicted will never forget the use of this medicine, which has saved thousands of cases, without the aid of mercury or copaiva. For sale at Nos. 13 and 15 Hudson-st., corner of Reade, Brooklyn Pharmacy. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Elections in Ireland.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DUBLIN, Friday, June 29, 1855.

The Town Council of Belfast is, and long has been, an exclusive Conservative body. There has long, also, been a considerable number of respectable Liberals in that rising and enterprising town—both Roman Catholics and Protestants—and their numbers and influence have been increasing of late. The town improvements, and the funds to make them, have, of course, been under the Corporation. By act of Parliament, money was borrowed, and the town has been wonderfully improved and beautified; but there was dissatisfaction that it was in the hands of the Tory party, and they were accused of making it subservient to political purposes.

The chief agent in all these transactions was Mr. JOHN BATES, an attorney. But there is another attorney in Belfast, a Mr. JOHN REA. He has been long accusing the Council, and their officer, Mr. BATES, of all sorts of misapplication of funds, and Mr. BATES of pocketing immense sums in the shape of costs. After long struggling, Mr. REA has got the matter into Chancery; it has occupied the Court for weeks—has arrayed all the leading men at the Bar, on opposite sides, and has produced as much in the form of affidavits, pleadings, relations and replies, as, if printed in consecutive columns, would stretch across the Atlantic.

The Lord Chancellor has given judgment that the Council has borrowed £83,000 more than they were entitled to do by the act of Parliament empowering them. This was a breach of trust, and for this they are responsible to the rate-payers. A sum of £50,000 they were empowered to expend on gas works; part of it they expended otherwise. This, too, is a breach of trust, and for this they are responsible. Another sum, the "Sinking Fund," His Lordship ordered to be lodged in Court. The Council were acquitted of all dishonesty—had expended the money advantageously; but the law compels men to go strictly by the letter when acting as trustees for the public. Mr. BATES' costs, enormous as was their amount—as is always the case in getting an act of Parliament and in expending public money—have been regularly and fairly taxed.

The Council will have to go to Parliament for an act of indemnity.

Mr. LUCAS is invalided at Brompton—the anxiety and fatigue of his unsuccessful mission to Rome, to get permission for the junior priests to agitate in spite of the Bishops and senior clergy, having unfitted him for Parliamentary and literary labor.

A gratifying proof of the rising condition of the country is given in the report of the Poor Law Commissioners, now in circulation, which states that the rise of agricultural wages is general, and a great diminution of numbers in the Poor houses, with the exception of the metropolis, whose Poor-houses are still filled with paupers from all parts.

☞ Dr. WM. TERRELL, of Sparta, Hancock County, Ga., died on the Fourth of July. He donated some time before his death to the Athens College, $20,000, the interest of which is to be devoted forever toward procuring a course of lectures every year on "Agriculture as a Science and the Practice and Improvement of different People; on Chemistry and Geology, so far as they may be useful to Agriculture; on Manures, Analysis of Soils, and on Domestic Economy, particularly referring to the Southern States—the lectures to be free. He had traveled much in this country and Europe and had seen what science can do in producing crops without wasting the soil. His death is a public loss.

DISHONEST AS BUTTONS.—It had been the practice among the attendants of divine worship in one of our down east churches, for some of the youth to flatten out pewter buttons, and pass them into the contribution box. The old Dominie at length felt it his duty, in justice to his pocket, to check the growing evil. "My dear friends," said he, "some of you are in the habit of flattening the eye of metal buttons, and contributing thereof to the treasury of the Lord. I would simply observe, that while the process makes the resemblance to a ten cent piece no more complete, it renders them utterly useless as buttons."

Summer Resorts.

Mr. DISTURNELL, No. 197 Broadway, has just published a neat but small volume of notices of the Springs, Waterfalls, Sea Baths, Resorts and Mountain Scenery of the United States and Canada, giving analyses of the medicinal waters, and full descriptions of the more celebrated places, with Maps and Engravings, a useful compilation for Summer travelers and cool retreat seekers.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 11, 1855—6 P. M.

The Dry Goods Trade, the past week, has been devoid of animation; and, though no very considerable additions have been made to the stock on hand, the rising tenor of prices has received a partial check. The existing demand is limited and emanates almost exclusively from jobbers, who are in want of small lots to keep up their assortments, while satisfying the requirements of their customers. Speculators are again quite passive, and from country dealers no active inquiry has as yet set in. However, owners are not anxious sellers, and as they generally anticipate a favorable market for what they have to offer for sale, during the approaching season, they manifest no inclination to materially lessen their claims. To the influence of these circumstances is ascribed the inactivity and steadiness, which, though widely different, and not usually united, now form the most prominent characteristics of the business.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are more easily procured at the improved rates, noticed in our last; but are not in much request, at present. Bleached Goods are quiet, but firmly held. Cotton Flannels are about the same. Denims are in moderate demand, as are likewise Drills, at steady prices. Most styles of Duck have attracted only slight attention—but are quoted rather higher. COLT is selling his Hard Duck, No. 1, 22 oz. to the yard, at 33c.; Soft do., do. do., at 31c.; and the other Nos. and weights at proportionate figures,—down to his Hard Duck, No. 10, 9 oz. to the yard, at 20c.; Soft do., do. do., at 19c., ℔ yard. Ginghams are inactive and somewhat nominal. The destruction of the Glasgow Company's mill, on the 3d inst., by fire, it is thought will lead to some rise in the Fall opening prices for these goods, which may affect the demand thereafter. Lawns and Nankins are unchanged. Osnaburgs are far less freely offered, though being needed at advancing quotations. Printing Cloths are not active—being in slight stock, and generally held rather above the views of buyers. The novelties in the Print line, designed for the Fall trade, are reaching the market pretty freely and will soon be opened to the public. At present, this branch of business is stagnant and prices are unestablished. Stripes and Ticks are even less abundant, and as factors ask rather higher rates for what remains in their hands, the current movements are limited.

Woolens are still but sparingly dealt in at, in the main, former prices, so that what is novel in this department scarcely merits any notice. Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Doeskins and Flannels have been in slack demand, but pretty stiffly held, with no heavy stocks on the market. Jeans are a little plentier, and as the inquiry thereafter is a tame one, prices are scarcely sustained. Linseys are in moderate request at previous figures. Mousseline de Laines intended for next season are becoming more abundant, but the receipts have not as yet furnished a perfect assortment, pending the appearance of which and the incoming of a regular demand, the trade is dull, though steady. Satinets and Tweeds are in larger stock and but limited request at old rates.

Foreign goods are not in much demand just now and prices thereof are somewhat nominal and irregular. All parties are preparing for the business of the season which ensues. The importers are quite busily occupied in this way, but will soon have their arrangements perfected, and then we may look for more activity and buoyancy in the trade. The assortment of suitable productions is still incomplete, more so in Cotton and Woolen fabrics than in Silk manufactures, but the lapse of a few weeks at the outside will in all probability remove this slight disadvantage, and with the revival of the regular early demand, buyers are apt to have very little trouble in procuring whatever articles they are likely to need. These circumstances will, doubtless, favorably affect the next season's business, at the commencement, by imparting thereto a lively and buoyant tone. Such, at least, is the anticipation of many of our leading merchants; we sincerely hope it may be fully realized.

Markets—Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, July 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 62½ for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Remain as last noticed, with slightly heavier supplies in market, though these are quite firmly held.

BRICKS—North River Hard are plenty and heavy at $3 75@$4, cash, ℔ thousand. Other kinds are unchanged.

CEMENT—Is in moderate demand and is steady at $1@1 25, mostly at $1@1 12½, cash, ℔ bbl.

COAL—All descriptions are in slack request, at unaltered rates.

COFFEE—Is not so active, but it rules firm. The sales since our last include 145 bags Maracaibo at 11c. @11½c; a lot of Savanilla on private terms; and 400 bags Rio at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has continued in lively demand and has again advanced about ⅛c. ℔ ℔. There is not so much offering, and holders are not anxious to sell. We append a revised list of current prices at the close:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Mobile.	Florida.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	10⅝	10¾	11	11⅛
Middling Fair	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	12¼
Fair	12⅛	12¼	12½	12⅞

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier, and can now be procured at $4@$4 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are dull and heavy, without any important change in value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue pretty brisk and buoyant, the light receipts and the urgent necessities of home dealers giving more strength to the market. The day's sales comprise 7,000 bbls., chiefly good, common and medium qualities; only a limited business having been transacted in the low, and better grades, these not being needed by the trade. We quote:

Inferior State	$8 37½ @ $8 50
Ordinary State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Straight State	8 62½ @ 8 75
Favorite and Extra State	8 75 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @ 13 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 75

Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. common State, deliverable in November, on terms not disclosed. Canadian is brisker and firmer, with sales of 2,400 bbls. at $9 37½@$10 87 for inferior common to choice extra grades ℔ bbl. Southern is not very active or buoyant. Only 900 bbls. found buyers to-day at $10 12½@$12 for low mixed to extra brands ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 37½@$8 87½ ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The market remains generally dull and heavy, but it still exhibits no essential change as regards prices.

GRAIN—Wheat continues scarce and quiet, but very firm, with sales of a small parcel of Michigan White, at $2 50; and 1,600 bbls. new Southern Red and White, at $2 37½@$2 45 ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are still less active, being now held at 61c.@65c. ℔ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, and though in pretty good demand, partly for home use and partly for export, is a shade lower. The day's transactions consist of 58,000 bushels inferior to prime Western mixed, at 90½c.@93c.; and Western Yellow at 94c., closing with merchantable Western Mixed, at 91c.@92c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—There have been 200 bales River taken at $1@$1 18⅞ ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are less abundant and being more sought after, are quoted in some instances 1c. ℔ ℔. dearer. At the advance, however, there is not a great deal doing, buyers being indisposed to pay it for any more than what they cannot do without.

HOPS—Sales of 80 bales last year's crop transpired at 25c.@27c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—We have only to notice sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig at $30@$31, usual credit, ℔ ton. Market generally quiet, but firm.

LATHS—Eastern are still plenty and obtainable at $1 43¾@$1 50 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Nothing new has occurred in this line. Market moderately supplied and steady.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned is even more inquired for at buoyant prices. Other descriptions are without essential change.

LIME—Rockland is dull and drooping. It is now sought after at no more than 80c. for common, and $1 10 for lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—This branch of trade exhibits but little animation—the home demand being moderate, while there prevails no considerable inquiry for export. But, as the Stocks in market are not pressed thereupon, prices continue tolerably firm and uniform. We repeat our previous quotations.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timber, White Pine, ℔ cubic foot	— 20 @ — 23
Oak	— 25 @ — 30
Grand Island, W. O.	— 35 @ — 40
Georgia Yellow Pine, by cargo	— 20 @ — 24

YARD SELLING PRICES.

Timber, Oak Scantling, ℔ M. feet	30 — @40 —
Or Beams, Eastern	20 — @22 25
Plank, Georgia Pine, worked	35 — @35 —
Georgia Pine, unworked	25 — @27 —
Georgia Pine, step	35 — @— —
Plank and Boards, N. R. clear	37 50 @40 —
N. R., second quality	30 — @35 —
N. R., selected	22 50 @25 —
Boards, North River, box	17 50 @20 —
Albany Pine, ℔ pce.	— 16 @— 20
City Worked	— 22 @— 25
City Worked, (both sides) narrow, clear ceiling	— 20 @— 23
Plank, City Worked, (both sides) narrow, clear partition	— 23 @— 25
Albany Pine	— 22 @— 26
City Worked	— 24 @— 29
Albany Spruce	— 18 @— 20
Spruce, City Worked	— 22 @— 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed, ℔ bunch	2 50 @ 3 —
Pine, split and shaved	— — @ 3 25
Cedar, three feet, first quality, ℔ M.	36 — @38 —
Cedar, three feet, second quality	30 — @32 —
Cedar, two feet, first and second qual.	25 — @30 —
Company, three feet	40 — @— —
Cypress, three feet	26 — @— —
Cypress, two feet	22 — @— —
Joists, Hemlock, each	— — @— 12½
Wall Strips	— — @— 10
Staves, W. O. Pipe, light, ℔ M.	75 — @— —
White Oak, pipe, heavy	90 — @— —
White Oak, hhd., heavy	72 — @— —
White Oak, hhd., light	63 — @— —
White Oak, bbl., heavy	55 — @— —
White Oak, bbl., light	45 — @— —
Red Oak, hhd., heavy	60 — @— —
Heading, White Oak	73 — @— —

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—*Monthly Report*—UNITED STATES TIMBER, STAVES, &C.—A parcel of Savannah Pitch Pine has been sold at 23d. ℔ foot; 249 Planks at 3¼d. ℔ foot of 3 inches, the latter must be well manufactured to insure prompt sale, otherwise they are very difficult to dispose of. New-York Hogshead Staves in the rough are exhausted. New-Orleans Hogshead have been sold from £14@£18 ℔ M.; Wine Pipe from £16@£20 ℔ M.; Pipe from £45@£120 ℔ M., as ℔ thickness. Ash Oars 4¼d. ℔ foot; Locust Treenails £4@£6 ℔ M. of 21 inches; and Hickory Handspikes 16s.@18s. ℔ doz.

MOLASSES—Has not varied much. Sales were reported of small lots New Orleans, in bbls., at 30c.@31c. Cuba Muscovado, in hhds., at 28c.@28½c., and 39 hhds. Nuevitas Syrup on terms not made public.

NAILS—Cut being less abundant and in brisk demand, now command 4c. ℔ ℔. Other kinds are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still in request and steady at $2 87½@$3 12½ ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits do. is also in fair demand, and now pretty readily brings 40c.@41c., cash, ℔ gallon. Shipping Tar is quite saleable and firm. Common Rosin is pretty brisk and steady mostly at $1 65 ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered. Fine Rosin and City Pitch rule quiet at old rates.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong is rare and warranted, chiefly for export, at $45 ℔ ton, but is held for higher prices.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are as previously reported. Red Oil is retailing at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon. Palm is dull and nominal. Linseed rules quiet and languid at 86c.@87c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied in demand or value.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET,

For the week ending July 9.

SPERM—Since our last has declined. The transactions include sales of 600 bbls. at $1 75 ℔ gallon. We would remark, however, that this is usually the quiet season for oils, and holders do not manifest any desire to operate—a majority of whom will not sell at these prices, but are firm at previous quotations, and the decline may be considered as only temporary. In Warren we understand that 1,000 bbls. have changed hands at $1 75, and in Nantucket 500 bbls. have been sold at $1 76, and 130 do. at $1 74.

WHALE—Continues firm with a fair demand. In this market we report sales of 1,000 bbls. at 71½c. ℔ gallon, 60 do. at 72c., and 250 bbls. upon terms we did not learn. In New-London we hear of a sale of 500 bbls. for New-York account at 74c.

WHALEBONE—The demand is moderate and prices fully sustained. Sales consist of 5,000 ℔s. Ochotsk at 46c., and 11,000 ℔s. do. upon private terms.—*Shipping List.*

POTATOES—New are even more abundant and less valuable. The daily receipts begin to equal the wants of purchasers, and the closer the proportion becomes in this regard, the cheaper will be the vegetable itself, until such time as none but New Potatoes appear in market, and these in sufficient plentitude to come within the reach of all classes of consumers, when a still lower range of prices must prevail. New Bermuda can now be procured at $4 50@$5; New Southern, $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl.; and new Long Island, $1@$1 12½ ℔ bushel. Old Potatoes are dull and heavy, and what sales are being made thereof, are affected at very irregular prices. The stock of Old is not a large one, but generally it is of poor quality.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and being in pretty good request, it exhibits greater firmness. The day's sales add up 1,200 bbls. at $19 37½@$19 50 for New Mess; $16 37½@$16 50 for New Prime; $19 12½@$19 25 for Old Mess, and $16 75 for thin Mess ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet but steady; 150 pkgs. brought 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard remains unchanged, sales having been made to-day of 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $23@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is wanted but from 6c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Only a very limited business has been transacted to-day, at $5 25@$5 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is still salable and firm, as before quoted.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile brought 10½c. ℔ ℔.

SPELTER—Remains quiet at old quotations. There is not much of it offering.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at previous figures, with sales of 280 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5¼c.@6½c.; 60 New-Orleans at 6½c.@6¾c.; a small lot of Porto Rico at 6¾c.; and 70 boxes brown Havana at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 ℔s. prime changed hands at 11½c.@12c. ℔ ℔., mostly at the lower rate.

TIN—The demand is not active, but prices are firm for all kinds. The general supply is moderate.

TOBACCO—Crude is in improved request at buoyant rates, while manufactured kinds are selling moderately at old prices.

WHISKY—There have been 1,000 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The market possesses more life and firmness. The inquiry from the trade and from manufacturers is more animated, and is partly speculative, nurtured by the advices from the interior, to the effect that most, if not all, the new clip has been purchased, which will have a decided influence in limiting the receipts in this City, while the stock here is likely to remain for some time a rather poor one in every respect. The past week's sales have included about 75,000 ℔s. domestic fleece and pulled at prices within our range:

American, Saxony fleece, ℔ ℔., 40c.@44c.; American, full blood Merino, 37c.@40c.; American, ½ and ¾ Merino, 33c.@36c.; American, native and ¼ Merino, 32c.@33c.; Extra, pulled, 35c.@38c.; Superfine, pulled, 30c.@33c.; No. 1, pulled, 25c.@28c.

Some sales were reported both above and below this range, but the bulk of the transactions have occurred at prices within it. Foreign Wool is essentially unaltered in demand and value.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, but otherwise unchanged. The direct engagements include only 800 bales Cotton for Liverpool, at 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ ℔.; and a few hundred bales do. for Bremen, at about ½c. ℔ ℔. The latest charters have been: Ship *Alert*, now at Boston, loading for Australia from Maulmein, (Bay of Bengal,) to a direct port in the North of Europe, £4 10s.; ship *Ocean Belle*, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, £3 12s.; a British bark, from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, £3 12s. 6d.; a bark, from Savannah to Bremen, Pitch Pine Lumber, $17; one from Jacksonville to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18; a brig, 240 tons, to Lisbon and back, $2,500; one of 150 tons, to Aspinwall, $650, and back to New-York from Carthagena, on private terms; one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 37½c.; a bark to Constantinople, with the privilege of two ports on the Danube; a brig and a schooner to Malaga and back, and a schooner, 125 tons, to Port-au-Platt and back, on terms we did not learn.

Retail Market Prices.

There is not much change in the prices of farm produce this week, except in the line of VEGETABLES, which, being unusually abundant, are considerably lower. Potatoes are arriving from Long Island now, pretty freely, and some from Bermuda. Those raised in the former place sell at 25c., and those from Bermuda at 37½c. ℔ half peck. The Green Onions on sale are very fine and large, and are sold readily at 6c.@7c. ℔ head. Salad—15c. ℔ dozen. Cabbage—6c.@7c. ℔ head. Green Peas sell at 9c. ℔ half peck, which is 3c. lower than asked last week, for the same; String Beans 6c. ℔ half peck—less than half the price at which they sold a few days ago. Tomatoes are in large supply, and sell at 31c. ℔ quart. Beets and Carrots each sell at 4c. ℔ bunch, and Turnips at 6c. Squashes 3c. each. A few Watermelons have arrived; they sell at 50c. apiece.

FRUITS—We observed a large collection of Currants, Raspberries, &c., on the stand of Messrs. FISHER, MARSTON & BAYLIS, No. 2 Washington Market. Plums are yet somewhat scarce, but are in good demand at $3 ℔ bushel; Raspberries, 14@6c. ℔ basket; Gooseberries, 37½c. ℔ half peck; Green Currants, 12c. ℔ quart. Strawberries are out of date; Apples, 37½c.@50c. ℔ half peck.

There is but little if any change in the prices of FRESH MEATS, though the quantity on hand, especially of Beef, is somewhat diminished. Porterhouse Steaks sell at 18c. ℔ ℔., and other kinds of beef range from 8c. to 16c. ℔ ℔.; Lamb, 15c. ℔ ℔.; Veal, 8c.@14c. ℔ ℔.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Are in average supply and demand at unchanged rates. Best Orange County can still be had at 25c. ℔ ℔., and other brands range from 18c. to 22c. ℔ ℔.; Cheese, 10c.@14c. ℔ ℔.

SALT MEATS AND FISH—There is no alteration to record, though Fresh Fish is a little more plenty and in better demand.

New-York Cattle Report.

ALSO OF MILK COWS, VEAL CALVES, SHEEP AND LAMBS AND SWINE.

The number received at each market place, and selling prices each week. Prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, every Wednesday, the principal sale day at Bull's Head.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

As taken from the books kept for that purpose at all the principal markets:

A. M. ALLERTON'S	Forty-fourth-street.
O'BRIEN'S	Sixth-street.
BROWNING'S	Sixth-street.
CHAMBERLAIN'S	Foot of Robinson-street.

WEDNESDAY, July 11.

Beeves	2,920	Sheep and Lambs	12,383
Veals	727	Swine	5,300
Milk Cows	145		

These are by the following routes:

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hudson.	Nat. boats.
Beeves	118	1,122	435	430
Veals	421	—	14	—
Cows	20	—	—	—
Sheep and Lambs	114	—	151	—
Swine	—	1,127	233	700

The number at ALLERTON'S to-day is 2,116 Beeves.

BEEVES.

The features of the market at Bull's Head, to-day, are no way striking, and present little change from those of last Wednesday. Our supply is much larger—the number last week was 1,830; this 2,116; which is 286 more than last Tuesday. This increase has been quite sufficient to cause a slight reaction from the forced up prices of last market day, though the supplies of good stock are not liberal, and prices of this may be said to have maintained themselves remarkably well, with owners having pretty full weights. The market on the whole may be characterized as pretty lively at full prices, the majority of the droves averaging 11c. ℔ ℔.

Our supplies come mostly from the Western States, (Illinois and Ohio,) there being few coming from the South or Southwest. This latter feature is a new one in the trade; last season we received a large number originally from the Philadelphia market, but the course of things seems to have directly reversed; now we are occasionally called upon to supply them, they taking the tail ends of our market, which, by the by, is no more than we had to submit to last year.

The market closes with a good surplus on hand, but we doubt if the extreme price of this morning is maintained for the remainder of the day, as the day is excessively warm and butchers are a little cautious about the number they kill.

Prices are as follows, estimated by the pound for the meat in the quarters:

Best Cattle offered at	11½c.@—
Good retailing qualities at	10½c.@11c.
Common retailing qualities	10c. @—
Inferior retailing qualities	9c. @ 9½c.

A few brought 12 cents.

At BROWNING'S the demand has been brisk during the week at prices ranging from 8½c. to 10½c. At CHAMBERLAIN'S, BEACH & SMITH sold 40 head from Ohio at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

The following is the number received at the different market places:

At Allerton's	2,116	At Browning's	567
At O'Brien's	86	At Chamberlain's	151
Total			2,920
Received the previous week			2,551

We give a few notes:

SHERMAN & WHEELER had 150 head from Ohio, owned by JOHN BAKER, averaging 8¼ cwt.; 50 sold to the Jews at $73—6 to KEYSER at $80—and 4 to KINNER at $70. The market about the same as last week.

S. REMICK was selling 48 cattle, from Indiana, weighing about 6½ cwt., a commonish lot, selling slowly at 9½c.@11c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB had 69 from Madison County, Ohio, belonging to PHIFER & HASKELL; average weight about 7½ cwt., and will bring 11c. on an average. These were pretty good retailing quality; 6 sold to GEO. HAWS at $90, weighing 8 cwt.—which is little over 11c.

CHAS. TEED had 124 head from Illinois, owned by CLAPP; average weight about 7 cwt., half fatted; will average about 11 cwt. 12 sold to GEO. HAWS at $88 each, and 7 to OSWALD at $80.

JOS. WILLIAMS had 111 head from Ohio, owned by S. M. BAKER, a very good drove, selling on an average of 11c. or $72 a head.

W. H. GURNEY was selling 134 head—71 were owned by J. CHRISTOPHER & Co., of Buffalo, and 60 head from Ohio, owned by KIRNS—average weight about 7 cwt., selling at 10½c.@11c. The market fair.

S. BARTRAM had 124 head from Illinois, bought of ALEXANDER, weighing 7¼ cwt., a nice drove—10 to G. HAWS at $88, and 26 to JOHN HARRIS at $92 a head, and 7 to GWYER at $102 a head.

GEO. TOFFEY had 54 small size cattle from Ohio, weighing only 6 cwt., selling at 10½c.

BEACH & SMITH had 70 head from Fayette County, Ohio, owned by SNYDER, average about 6½ cwt.—selling at 10c.@11½c. A lot of 17 sold to TOFFEY to sell again at $73, and 6 at $75.

THOS. WHITE had 63 head from Ohio, average about 7 cwt., a pretty fair drove, some small—selling at 10c.@12c. 15 sold to J. IRWIN at $85 each.

D. BARNES & Co. had 92 head from Illinois, average weight about 6 cwt., a middling drove selling at 10c.@11½c.

G. AYRAULT was selling 81 head—63 were from Ohio, owned by BILLS & Co.—selling at 11c.; average weight 6½ cwt. 8 were taken by GILMORE at $62—16 owned by JOHN AYRAULT, selling at about the same rate—4 sold to DUCHARY at $82.

We annex the different States from whence brought:

New-York	110	Indiana	44
Ohio	619	Iowa	136
Illinois	903	Kentucky	108

MILK COWS.

We have little new to advise, there being no improvement either in demand or price—a decline in price more than otherwise. A cow giving 16 quarts a day brought $38. For a full blooded Durham, 4 years old, with calf, $70 is asked. The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	20	At Browning's	20
At O'Brien's	40	At Chamberlain's	65
Total			145
Received the previous week			175

VEAL CALVES.

A more liberal supply in market, some of which are of the meanest description, and these are very difficult of sale. Good Calves sell readily, but at prices a shade lower than last week. Sales at 4c.@6½c., and a few extra, 6c., live weight.

The receipts are as follows, mainly by the Harlem Road:

At Allerton's	445	At Browning's	56
At O'Brien's	20	At Chamberlain's	206
Total			727
Received last week			561

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The following is a report of BROWNING'S market, and can be applied to the state of the other markets as the same:

Of the number reported above, were 2,700 Lambs, nearly all from New-Jersey, and poor for this time of the year; those from the Northern part of this State, quite slim; the few from Long Island were fat. The demand for Lambs was very great, and for more than was in the market, especially Friday and Saturday, which days were the best market days for Lambs for weeks past. There were no good Sheep on hand those days, which is the cause of Lamb resulting, in the different markets, from 1c. to 10½ ℔ ℔. combined together with the scarcity, poorness of the Lambs, as some of them were sold as low as 10c., called "crowfed." The average run of the Sheep was rather common; those from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and the few from Illinois were mostly the tail-ends of big droves, although good prices were realized for drovers, as the report of McGRAW will show, he sold Sheep as low as 15c. JAMES McCARTY'S full report we are unable to give in consequence of the funeral of his brother, to-day; he sold about 1,500 Sheep and Lambs during the week. In the pens remaining this morning about 1,140, with a poor part of the market still improving.

SOLD BY A. VAN WERT—AT CHAMBERLAIN'S:

148 sheep for	$436 00	86 sheep for	$130 00
192 sheep for	372 75	30 sheep for	80 00
100 sheep for	342 25	60 sheep for	168 00
143 sheep for	348 50		
Total		866, sold for	$2,000 10

Average ℔ head, $3 35.

SOLD BY SAMUEL McGRAW & SON, AT BROWNING'S:

361 sheep	$1,340 49	126 sheep	$467 00
64 sheep	226 25	22 lambs	57 50
184 sheep	576 75	77 lambs	319 00
167 sheep	541 75	11 lambs	32 25
164 sheep	406 00	7 lambs	33 35
97 sheep	289 50	37 lambs	91 25
95 sheep	283 50	80 lambs	272 25
130 sheep	419 37	22 lambs	106 30
219 sheep	626 50	13 lambs	30 00
97 sheep	267 38	29 lambs	99 75
115 sheep	345 47	40 sheep	154 75
34 sheep	146 00		
Total—Sheep and lambs, 2,104—sold for			$7,566 00
Average per head			$3 47

The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,907	At Chamberlain's	5,848
At Browning's	5,576		
Total			12,383
Received the previous week			11,340

SWINE.

The excessive warm weather has rather checked the demand, with a good supply on hand, and prices have experienced a decline. Mr. ALLERTON reports 2,111 this week, and sales of good Corn-fed Hogs at 5½c.@6c., live weight.

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 73 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the most desirable quarry in the States for building purposes, is not to be surpassed for brilliancy and purity of whiteness; is easily worked and easy of access; not troubled with water, &c. Is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 260 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county, and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land, on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, blacksmith shops, a fine orchard of grafted fruit, and a never-failing water power, on which there is a grist mill in good repair, a mill for sawing marble, built the past season on the most improved plans and in the most substantial manner, with six gangs of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

E. A. PRESTON.

$8,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class story and basement house, 137 West 26th st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs., well finished in every respect; a first-class private residence. Terms easy, or will exchange for a farm near New-York City, or one or two vacant lots. Apply personally to A. DAVIS, No. 255 8th-av., New-York.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.—Situated on the Sprain River Road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot, at Hastings, containing 35½ acres, on which is a fine large young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 7 to 10 acres of heavy timber, mill and right of stream. Will be sold at a bargain on application to THEODORE MALLABY, at the Bank, corner 8th-av. and Waverley-place.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 30 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fine farm of 100 acres (with crops) in Westchester County, forty miles from New-York. Four lots of ground corner of 4th av. and 128th-st.; a lot of wire goods; marble house on [illegible]-place, Brooklyn; a good store on 8th-av., near 30th-st.; a yacht of fifteen tons, built with air chambers, won't sink; four lots on 30th-st., near 4th-av.; a house and furniture on 34th-st., near 4th-av.; a fine country seat near New-Rochelle; a second mortgage on New-York property for $2,000. Also other valuable property in New-York and Brooklyn, and in the country. Apply to JOSEPH DAVISON, Hanover Building, basement, corner of William and Pearl sts.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.—Only 45 minutes' ride from the City by steamboat and railroad. The house is new, two stories, and contains nine convenient rooms, with seven pantries, furnished with five beautiful mantels and grates. The situation is the most pleasant and healthful around New-York. It will be sold very cheap. Inquire of J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—One hundred and fifty-two acres of good land, beautifully located, with an unsurpassed river view fifty miles in extent, will be sold in plots from two to eighty acres, the whole or any portion. Inquire of F. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

N. B.—Wanted on commission, to fill applications, desirable dwellings in good neighborhoods in New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, 1¼ miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 12 Exchange-place.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—8 Lots, $25 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 2½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Two of the best lots on Murray Hill, or will be exchanged for a house and lot in XVIIIth Ward, ranging from $4,000 to $7,000. Address BUILDER, No. 57 East 28th-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—The schooner yacht BREN-DA, 36 tons, a very fast sailer; she is coppered and copper fastened, has two suits of sails, and well found in chains, anchors, rigging, &c., and in perfect order for immediate use; has fine cabin accommodations. Apply at 23 West-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

STORE WANTED.—A modern built, well lighted store, at least 100 feet deep, with basement, is wanted for occupancy on a lease of at least five years, to be ready during the months of January, February or March of next year. Location preferred between Fulton and Chambers sts., and between Broadway and Church-st. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 1,470, Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling house, No. 207 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent, $450 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. E. CURTIS, No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—A three story brick house, two large workshops, and three lots of ground, cor. of Lexington-av. and 59th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 87 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—The subscriber will let the house where he now resides, No. 53 Grand-st., Jersey City, from the 1st of August next.

J. M. CORNELISON, M. D.

FARM TO LET.—Of 35 acres, with a large house 40 feet square, three stories high, with coach-house and stables, with a great variety of fruit, one of the best places on the Hudson River, only eight miles from the City Hall, formerly occupied by Mrs. Parsons. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 1,083 Broadway, or Carmansville Lumber Yard, 155th-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 123 6th-st., with bath, gas and Croton water. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock. References exchanged. Inquire on the premises.

O. B. R.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—No. 316 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip, with a small lot of clothing and fixtures, for sale at cost; the rent very low, and a lease of three years will be given. A good stand for the clothing business. Apply on the premises.

STABLE TO LET.—No. 289 9th-st., recently fitted up for four horses. It has two rooms conveniently arranged for a dwelling, having separate entrance, and supplied with Croton water, water closet, &c. The whole of first superior accommodations in a private stable. Apply to LATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 29 Bowery.

BUTCHER'S STALL TO LET.—On the junction of Main and Fulton sts., Astoria, L. I. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, Long Island.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 1st-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 168 Cliff-st.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET.—No. 23 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROS. & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 163 Chambers st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it resolved that under the provision of the by-laws, an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that an extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half yearly interest allowed to depositors at that period; such extra interest of dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors, or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said July interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 2d and 4th sts.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 16. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAMBY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
E. D. VAN PELT, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, JULY 2, 1855.—SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 173 Atlantic-st., Atheneum Building.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars or upwards which have been deposited in this Institution at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid on and after the 16th inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Depositors are reminded that deposits made by the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

IRA SMITH, President.

GEO. W. WARD, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of Depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., N. Y., 12th July, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. from their earnings of last six months, ending 30th ult., payable in cash on and after 16th; viz: On all stock registered on the books of the company in this City, at the office of Messrs. ATWOOD & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.; on all other at the office of the Company in Milwaukee. The transfer books will remain closed until 16th inst. Per order of Board of Directors.

JOHN CATTIN, President.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITAL, ALBANY, June 30th, 1855.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable on Monday the 16th day of July next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will receive their dividends at the Merchants' Exchange Bank.

By order of the Board. E. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular Semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York, July 2, 1855. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 6, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st. New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of four per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after the 12th inst., to the stockholders registered upon the books in New-York.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

[OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 3 Wall-st., July 10, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date.

S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PATERSON & RAMAPO RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the above named Company has been declared, and is payable on the 13th inst., at the office of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN.
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN.
CALEB SWAN.
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior.
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 8th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of DYER & WOODRUFF, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by AARON WOODRUFF.

WILLIAM E. DYER.
AARON WOODRUFF.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1855. No. 285 8th-av.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1855.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by the Company on the 21st June inst. the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	[illegible]
Richard Varick,	Lyman Cleaveland,	Cornelius [illegible]
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James B. Lewis,
John P. Wolverton,	Horace De Angelis,	James S. Brewster,
Christopher Grover,	Frederick W. Macy,	Wm. D. Waddington,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter L. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	[illegible]
John Montgomery,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham [illegible]
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Hall,	[illegible]
Edward L. Lovell,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Wilson,
Edward F. Clark,	William Mott,	Phillip J. [illegible]
Alfred Burnham,	Charles H. McLean,	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 34 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 7 Avenue B. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. T. Dwyer,	[illegible]
Samuel Sloan,	[illegible]	Daniel W. Taylor,
Jeremiah G Luger,	George C. Luger,	Andrew L. Chase,
Geo. T. White,	F. W. Gottschalk,	[illegible]
R. H. Rinehart,	[illegible]	David A. [illegible]
George Bond,	James H. Quick,	

J. WILSON FERGUSON, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 9 William-st., New-York.

CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 282 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their places of business, if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.

OFFICE No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risk of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 22 William-st., and No. 172 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices No. 1 Wall-st., and 238 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to the said banker.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 336 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Interest on deposits made on or before the 10th July will bear interest as if made before the 1st inst.

Bank open DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.—Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 10th July, will bear interest from the 1st July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 387 Broadway, near Park Place.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500; and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER COOPER, President.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 20 THIRD-AVENUE, one door above 28d-st. Open daily from 10 to 2 and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 16, will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.

JAMES B. KEELER, Vice President.

H. LOOFBORROW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
E. D. VAN PELT, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th inst., will be entitled to interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under. By order.

E. T. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SUMMER RETREATS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has leased this well-known place, formerly occupied by S. W. Allis, and added the three adjoining houses, the whole having a front on Church-st. of 200 feet, directly opposite one of the most beautiful Parks in the world, with a balcony around the entire building.

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, papered, painted and furnished entire, with furniture of the most modern style, at an expense of $20,000, and can accommodate with convenience 300 guests.

Attached to the house are bowling alleys and billiard and loose for the accommodation of boarders, and good stabling and conveyances thereto are beautiful drives and opportunities for aquatic amusements of every kind, such as fishing, boating, sea-bathing, &c., making the Tontine one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the vicinity of New-York.

Having secured the services of the well-known proprietor of the Sachem's Head House, SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq., he flatters himself that the public will class his hotel among the first in the New-England States.

H. LEE SCRANTON, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire renovation of the premises, and he has pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any on Long Island. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing in small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catharine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dark, returning on alternate days. SAM. F. JONES, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, L. I.—This establishment is now open for the reception of visitors; the many improvements that have been made to the house and grounds, make it one of the most desirable resorts in the vicinity of New-York. The fast and splendid steamer GLEN COVE leaves the dock at Peck slip every afternoon at 4 P. M. and the steamer ISLAND GROVE leaves Glen Cove every day at 6 A. M. and [illegible] New-Rochelle. Returning, leaves New-Rochelle at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M., connecting with the New-Haven Railroad. For particulars apply at the Mansion House, Chambers-st., New-York, or to OTIS OHMESS, on the premises.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 60 boarders, single or with families, on the most moderate terms; his house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL.—Staten Island, is open for the Season. Charges, $7 a week; children under ten years of age, $4; servants, $4 50; horses, $4. Parlors and some suites of rooms, with parlors. Particulars at F. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., N. Y. Good sea bathing. J. F. KELLETT, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat express trains, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PAIR OF BAY HORSES FOR SALE—Excellent travelers, perfectly sound and kind; good in single or double harness and under the saddle. Also a light wagon and harness. Can be seen at CONKLIN'S Stable, corner of 4th-av. and 28th-st.

SPLENDID LIGHT BAY MORGAN HORSE FOR SALE—About 15 hands high, sound and kind, 7 years old this Fall. A stylish driver and fast traveler. Sold for want of use. For particulars inquire at No. 37 Liberty-st.

LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.—With good top and harness complete. Can be seen at WILLETTS & SHAMANS' Livery Stable, No. 227 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by P. D. GATES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTERS COAL COMPANY.—CHARTERS COAL COMPANY, WORKS, LANDS, SHIPS, MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT.—Previous and in accordance with a decree of the Court of Chancery, made in the cause of Jacob Ridgway, complainant, against the CHARTERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 12th day of April, 1855, and to me directed by the Vice Chancellor of the County of Atlantic, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said County, do hereby give notice that I will expose to sale, by Public Vendue, on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the said county, the following described lots of land, and premises, and appurtenances, and all and singular the RIGHTS, PROPERTY, and PRIVILEGES, described in said decree, and described as follows: All the Rights of Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the following tracts of land, viz: 1st, Beginning at a stone in the county line, in the line of Mr. Fox's land, thence along the line of said county, in a direct line to

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MILITARY.

Encampment of the Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia.

This corps arrived at Rondout on Monday afternoon at 4 P. M., and were received by a large concourse of the residents of Kingston and its vicinity. They were escorted to the grounds set apart for the encampment by the "Kingston Greys,"—a Company similar in dress to the Guards,—and a large cavalcade of horse, composed of citizens of Rondout and Kingston. On their arrival at the grounds, they immediately prepared to encamp, and at a given signal the tents were pitched simultaneously, and in a short time order reigned in "Camp Worth." The Regiment numbers at present about three hundred and eighty, but a considerable accession to their numbers will be made on Friday next, the gala day, when they will probably muster four hundred and fifty, rank and file. The Regiment, during encampment, will assemble daily at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. for parade drill, and these hours are the most appropriate for visitors to the camp. The discipline is the same as that of the regular army, and is strictly enforced. Many of the members are accompanied by their families, and the hotels are therefore well filled; in fact, some difficulty is already experienced in finding temporary residences, so great is the influx of visitors from all parts, and the hospitality of the citizens will have to be taxed considerably to provide quarters for all who come, particularly on the night of the ball. Mem.—None but invited guests will be admitted to the ball, as it is an entirely complimentary affair, and not one having any pecuniary advantage in view. The Guard Band gives a concert this (Thursday) evening, at the Music Hall at Kingston, on their own account, by permission of Col. Duryea.

A daily journal is issued at the local printing office, wherein the "doings" of the Regiment, in all particulars, are given. It contains the daily exercises, orders, &c., and is published for and distributed at the camp. The members of the Regiment are the principal contributors. It is called the *Camp Worth Journal*.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The One Hundred and First Anniversary of Columbia College.

Rarely have we seen such a brilliant human flower garden as yesterday morning was present in the dress-circle, boxes and parquette of Niblo's Theatre. The theatre presented the most brilliant and crowded array of beauty and bonnets, grace and gentleness, of ribbons and neatness, of modesty and merit, of dress and demeanor,—not to speak of the rich ruby redness of [illegible] cheeks, or the blue, brilliant beam of benevolent eyes,—that it was ever our fortunate lot to behold. Speaking for our friends of the graduating class, we say, God bless them all, with a fervor that is fervently felt, without alcohol and without favor.

Dodworth's Cornet Band was in attendance and acquitted itself very well. Weber's *Oberon* was the overture. After which was played Verdi's chorus, from Il Trovatore, during the performance of which the procession ascended from the parquette to the stage. This procession was composed of the Trustees and Faculty of the College—Professors Anthon and Hackley excepted—of the Clergy of the City, and invited guests. The graduating class and the College students occupied the front seats of the parquette. Among the invited guests we noticed Dr. Vethake, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Bledsoe, of the University of Virginia, Professor Donald McLeod, of Cincinnati, Dr. Webster, Principal of the Free Academy, Rev. Dr. Van Pelt, an alumnus of 1796, Ogden Hoffman, Esq., and many other notable persons, whom want of space on our part, and not natural modesty on their part, prevents us from specifying by name and distinction.

After prayer, by Dr. Benj. I. Haight, of Trinity Church, President Charles King called Mr. Oscar Smedberg to deliver the Greek Salutatory Address. The ladies looked as if they understood it, the gentlemen on the stage, (Trustees and Faculty) looked as if they understood it still more; the President looked as if he really did understand it, while the Graduating Class in the parquette applauded (we suppose) in the right place. For ourselves we can assure our readers that the poem was in tolerably good Greek, of the corrupt post-christian era, and was composed in five different metres. 1. Dactylic Hexameters. 2. Anapaestic Dimeters, 3. Dactylic Tetrameters. 4. Iambic Trimeters. 5. (which was the *epilogue*,) in somewhat stilted Sapphic metre. We append a translation of the Sapphics.

"It is true that the power of fate cannot be overcome, nor her piteous heart. The fragrance of the flower which has perished in the midst of the grassy mead, blooms forth anew at the next Summer, while we, the wise, go down to the world below, and sleep the endless sleep, from which we never can awake. But with you, O Alma Mater, youth shall ever be a sweet and honeyed delight. Thou shalt be happy and thy name shall never die."

The Band performed the "Adelaide Waltz" after the Greek Poem. After which came off the Latin Salutatory Poem, delivered by Mr. Lewis L. Delafield. It was in hexameters. Mr. Delafield, in delivery, scanned it very accurately, and altogether made it quite pleasing to his audience, especially the ladies. We translate six lines of it, by way of taste:

"Muse, mistress of the lyre, unto whom the power has been granted by Phoebus to sway by pleasing strains the bosoms of men, inspire thy bard, grant him illumination of mind, bestow upon him a worthy strain from a breast freed from care, that with thee he may approach the pure fountain of Aganippe, rejoicing in thy benign guidance, O celestial One!"

The English Salutatory Address was then delivered by Mr. Benjamin L. Curtis, with perfect self-command. The Address was well delivered and every way did honor to the youthful orator.

The next oration was delivered by Mr. Charles E. Miller. His subject was—"The Ideal."

After the air "Fra Diavolo" from the Band, Mr. George R. Schieffelin proceeded to deliver his oration entitled "The Scholar's Motive."

Great applause and many bouquets followed, after which the Band played "Wenn Die Schwalben."

Mr. Wm. Dean then delivered an oration on "Solitude," which, on the whole, was well received.

The Band played Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," after which Mr. Charles Da Costa appeared on the stage with an oration on "The Drama." [Bouquets and applause.]

The Band played "William Tell," and Mr. James R. Hosmer followed with an oration, which he entitled "Ipse Dixit." It met with the usual tribute of applause. Next was Mr. George A. Ostrander. His oration was entitled "Now and Then," and it was received with more than usual applause. The "Master's Oration" was next on the programme, by Mr. James R. Smedberg.

The special Testimonials awarded at the late concluding examination were delivered. These were awarded to the heads of the respective classes, as follows:

Senior Class—Oscar Smedberg.
Junior Class—C. M. Clark.
Sophomore Class—Minturn Maury.
Freshman Class—Willis T. Baxter.

There were also from ten to fifteen general testimonials given in each class for excellence in particular departments. The applause, as the various names were called by the President, was loud, long and hearty.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, was conferred on the following members of the late Senior class: Oscar Smedberg, Lewis L. Delafield, Benjamin L. Curtis, Herbert B. Turner, Charles E. Miller, Charles Da Costa, Edward Cummans, George R. Schieffelin, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., William Dean, Philip A. Embury, Edward Harmon, James R. Hosmer, Walter Knight, David B. Miller, George L. Murphy, Geo. A. Ostrander, William A. Perry, John G. Wendal.

The Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was then conferred upon the following gentlemen: Rev. Russell Trevett, Professor of Latin and Greek in St. James College, Maryland; Rev. Joseph F. Smith, Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, Rev. John M. Macauley and Rev. Joseph H. Coit.

The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on the following candidates in course: Messrs. H. A. Tailer, Eustace Trenor, John Trenor, Jr., L. Luqueer, T. L. Mitchell, A. B. McDonald, Charles L. Bogert, Henry W. Clark, John W. Harper, John Howe, George H. Hinton, C. de G. Mount, John H. Pell, Rev. Geo. C. Pennell, James R. Smedberg, Robert Ray, G. A. Coit, Daniel Merwin.

The concluding oration, which he called "The Student's Mission," was then delivered by Mr. Herbert B. Turner. In his valedictory to his classmates, after referring to the years which they had spent together, he said: "Yes, although the past is gone, bright memories of those sunny days, lasting as the undying flame upon the vestal altar, will ever animate our coming years, and scatter fragrance around our path. The future is still our own. Be it ours to improve its sacred moments. Youth is passing rapidly, but manhood, the time for action, is at hand. We must now go forth into the world. Our College-days are ended, and we are men to will and to do. Friendship is inciting us to our share in life's tumults. Beauty, with her cheering voice, is encouraging us to be up and doing, and feeble, retiring age summons us to take our places in the world. We must obey the call; we must separate. The last sad words of parting must be spoken; the last lingering clasp of the hand must be given.

Brothers, adieu! May holy angels hover around you, and strew your heavenward path with the bright flowers of joy, and peace, and love. May we all, at last, be reunited on that distant shore where separation is unknown. My companions, my friends, my brothers—farewell!

A torrent of applause followed this oration. The concluding prayer and benediction were then delivered, and after a finale from the band, the vast assemblage dispersed. We understood that the graduating class were to partake of a supper, prepared for them in the evening, at Delmonico's Hotel.

OUR CITY POLICE.

Dealing in Lottery Policies a Recommendation to Office—Pleasant Personalities about a Police Captain.

The public will bear us witness that we have tried hard enough to induce our excellent Mayor to tell us what they did when his Honor and the Recorder—Judge Stuart being sick in bed—met at the Recorder's house on an "off night," the famous 28th of May. It would mortify us sadly to fail in getting the coveted information, were it not that we are in such excellent company. The honorable Aldermen have tried their prettiest just to get the names of the sixty-eight appointees upon that notable occasion, but not a name can be obtained by threats or flatteries, love or — but money has not been tried, so it is not proper to add money from his Honor, for whom the Police are appointed, and whose property they are.

This seems curious to people, no doubt. They think it legitimate to inquire who they are that are set to watch their houses, and naturally wonder if they ought not to watch them, when the power that appoints them fears even to give their names—especially since it has been charged over and over again, and not denied even by the Mayor's amiable organ, that among them are men well worthy to be inmates of some of our strongest City institutions, though, to a man, all sound in the political faith that their Honors the Mayor and Recorder profess.

But if they who should will not tell, we who would not must give to the world a few of the facts upon which we have based our charge. *First*, that among the Star-Chamber appointees were men who had been engaged in the lottery-policy business.

We have procured extracts from the official record book kept at the Sixteenth Ward Station House for registering all "suspicious persons and places." These extracts show the reports made by Policemen against John McKee, or McGee, as he is generally called, now Police Captain, for keeping a Lottery Policy shop in different streets and avenues of the Sixteenth Ward:

On the 24th January, 1850, officer D. B. Dutcher reports John McKee as keeping a Lottery Policy shop at No. 137 Eighth-avenue.

On the 31st March, 1852, officer McCafferty reports McGee (doubtless McKee) as keeping a Policy shop at No. 235 West Seventeenth-street.

On the 26th June, 1852, officer Greig reports John McKee as keeping a Policy shop at No. 66 Ninth-avenue.

On the 31st March, 1853, Officer McCafferty reports John McGee as keeping a policy shop at No. 223 Twenty-fifth-street.

The same date the same officer reports the same man as keeping another policy shop at No. 229 Ninth-avenue.

On the 27th June, 1853, Officer Mason reports John McGee as keeping a policy shop at No. 68 Ninth-avenue.

On the same day, Officer Greig reports the same man as keeping a policy shop at No. 223 Twenty-fifth-street. This place is the same one that was reported March 31.

Since this last date no record has been kept, but we have the word of those who ought to know, that McKee continued this *lottery policy trade* in the Sixteenth Ward until very recently, when he was appointed to some sort of position under the General Government, and subsequently was *made Police Captain of the very same Ward where he has so long been engaged in an illegal traffic.*

We might go on to tell how, as many responsible residents of the Sixteenth Ward aver, a gentleman not unknown to the Mayor, from early youth, and residing in that Ward, is looking forward to be elected Alderman there next Fall, and relies greatly on the influence of this "policy" captain among the police of that district.

We might go on to relate what is told us as true, that in the suppressed list there is the name of a Tooth Warder who was in the lottery policy trade in Crosby-street up to within a few days of his appointment.

But the above is enough for a sample of the 28th of May appointments. They speak for themselves. Is it wonderful that the policy dealers are less severely dealt with than the Cyprians? They (the latter) have no representative in the Police Department.

Attempt of a Husband to Shoot His Wife.

A returned Californian, named Charles Williams, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer Pendergast, of the Fourth Ward, charged with making a felonious assault upon his wife, to whom he had only been married about three weeks, and attempting to take her life by discharging a pistol at her. From the affidavit of the wife who resided at No. 46 Oak-street, it appears that on Tuesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, she had gone across the street to the house of a man named Johnson, to get some milk, and while obtaining the same her husband came in and seized her by the throat with one hand and with the other presented a pistol at her, and said, "Mary, you will have to take it."

She screamed for assistance, when Johnson interfered and rescued her from her husband. She then started to run across the street, but was followed by her husband, and when she had got up two or three steps on the stairs of Johnson's house, which seems to be a basement, she looked behind and saw her husband close to her, who seized hold of her by the dress and discharged the contents of a pistol at her. Mary fainted, and does not know anything further about the affair. She was struck about the head by her husband while in this position, but was speedily released by the appearance of an officer, who took him into custody.

The ball which was discharged from the pistol was afterwards found. In the fright, the wife had fallen; this probably saved her life as the ball passed over her head. The prisoner was brought before Justice Connolly, yesterday, and committed for examination. Accused is a native of Denmark, but had spent a number of years in the Land of Gold. The causes which led to this attempt at murder, are the same old story—rum and jealousy.

Meeting of the A. B. C. F. M.

The Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to be held at Utica, N. Y., commencing Tuesday, Sept. 11, 4 P. M.

The hospitalities of the city and vicinity will be cordially extended to clergymen, honorary members, and so far as possible, to other friends of the Board. Those who wish to avail themselves of them, are requested to inform Hiram Hurlburt, Esq., Utica, mentioning whether they are clergymen, honorary members, or friends of the Board; legibly writing their names and Post-office address, and enclosing postage stamps for replies introducing them to their hosts. The Committee of Arrangements cannot promise to provide for those from whom no request is received by the 27th of August, and those who fail to take the places assigned them, will please notify it to Mr. Hurlburt, that the vacancies may be filled by others. Families will be ready for their guests on the morning of the first day of the meeting.

Newspapers circulating among the patrons of the Board, will confer a special favor by publishing this notice without any more particular request for it.

T. H. FOWLER, GEO. H. FISHER,
W. J. BACON, SAMUEL THOMPSON,
N. H. DERING, SPENCER KELLOGG,
HIRAM HURLBURT, J. WYMAN JONES,
WILLIAM WALCOTT, JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
Utica, July, 1855. Committee of Arrangements.

☞ The Surgeons of the New-York Eye Hospital, at the last quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, reported 355 new cases with diseases of the eye. The Institution, open every Tuesday and Thursday and Saturday from 1 to 3 o'clock, at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, near Third-avenue.

A Curious Tale—Confined Seven Days in a Boarding-house.

The following story of a seaman sailing from Virginia seems almost too strange to be true, and yet the man seems sane.

David Webb, the complainant, deposes that on the 3d of July he met a man named Harrington, who induced him to go to a boarding house, No. 10 West-street, kept by a man named John O'Brien, under the pretence of getting him to board there. When going to the house he told Harrington that he belonged to the schooner *Daniel D. Martin*, and that the captain owed him $11. His baggage and clothing were on board the same schooner. After going to O'Brien's house, he was shown the room which he was to occupy. Harrington and another person, unknown to Webb, went into a small boat to go to the schooner, when they found she had gone to sea or had left. Harrington then commenced to abuse Webb because they could not find the schooner. Webb was beat over the head with an oar and otherwise seriously injured in a cruel manner. When the boat landed they compelled Webb to go back to O'Brien's house. They then took him by the collar and threatened him with violence if he should make a noise. Webb was then taken up stairs and locked up in a room against his will. On the 4th Harrington and O'Brien entered the room and asked him if he would go on board of a ship as a sailor. Webb, being anxious to get off, told them that he would. They then returned at night again, and saw Webb go on a shed, from the window, to empty some slops. O'Brien came up to the room, and told him if he showed himself at the window again he would blow his brains out. He called out to get his pistols ready. He returned in a few minutes with a marlin-spike and nails, and nailed the window fast, the door of the room at that time being locked.

The complainant was locked up and detained in that room from the 3d to the 10th inst., when he escaped at ten in the morning. On the day he escaped, he said O'Brien had gone to several shipping masters, but none would take Webb because he never sailed on anything but fore-and-afters. Webb returned with O'Brien to his house, when he received more cruel treatment at the hands of Harrington. Webb further says that when he was locked up in the house on the 3d inst., they stripped him of every article of clothing. He then made his escape with nothing on but his shirt and drawers, by breaking through the window that had been nailed up. After escaping, he waited in an entry-way till an officer came along who procured a pair of overalls for him.

The complainant was taken into the City Prison and identified Harrington as the man who had induced him to go to O'Brien's house, and that Harrington was the man who assaulted him. Webb is a tall, stout-built, sunburnt man, about forty years of age, and seems capable of standing his own against any. It seems stranger still, after having received this alleged cruel treatment at the hands of O'Brien, that he did not attempt to make his escape when on the street. The mystery will, however, be all cleared up upon investigation. Both O'Brien and Harrington are in prison.

Board of Aldermen.

RAISING THE JOSEPH WALKER—CONDUCT OF THE MAYOR, COMPTROLLER AND COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH QUESTIONED.

Alderman Williamson offered the following resolutions, growing out of the contract relative to raising the *Joseph Walker*, and the official part taken in such contract by some of the leading City functionaries.

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed by this Board to inquire into the facts relative to the raising of the sunken ship *Joseph Walker*, be instructed to report to this Board the facts elicited at as early a day as possible, with such recommendation as they may deem the interests of the City require, to prevent any further depredations of like character on the City treasury, so that the proper action of the Common Council may be had, as in the opinion of this Board the course of the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner were highly censurable at least, if not in public violation of law.

Resolved, That this Board condemn the action of the Commissioners of Health, present at the meeting of the 1st of May, in passing a resolution assuming a power that does not belong to them, for the purpose of giving a color of right to an unauthorized contract entered into by the Mayor.

Resolved, That this Board condemns the action of any public officer of the City who "takes responsibility" of violating the law which gives him existence, as a precedent dangerous to the public interests and subversion of all government. It is an argument that might be, and is used by the highwayman, the burglar and the forger. If there is to be no other check to the doors of the City Treasury than the will of one or two public officers, who violate law both in withholding lawful demands against the City and paying demands of their own creation, contrary to all law, then, indeed, it is high time that the idea of a representative government were abandoned.

Resolved, That we will extend to the Mayor of the City all the aid in our power in enforcing the laws of the State and ordinances of the City now in existence by passing such other needful regulations as may be authorized by law, called for the government of the City; but we will not sanction any high-handed act in violation of the law of the State or the ordinances of the City, even though his Honor should secure the aid of the entire press by appointing reporters to policemen's pay for the purpose of misrepresenting us to the public.

A discussion ensued upon the reading of the resolutions, in which nearly all the members of the Board participated. Alderman Varian thought the resolutions premature, inasmuch as a Special Committee had been appointed to investigate into the facts of the case. Their verdict should be first heard before condemnatory resolutions were adopted.

Aldermen Howard, Ely, Steers, Drake and Briggs approved their reference to the Special Committee, and urged a thorough investigation.

Alderman Kelly asked their withdrawal.

Alderman Williamson refused to withdraw.

Alderman Voorhis hoped the resolutions would be adopted or submitted. The discussion lasted nearly two hours, and finally postponement was voted—Ayes, 10; Noes, 9.

Adjourned to this evening.

☞ In the course of three months after the opening of the "People's Washing and Bathing Establishment," in Mott-street, there were 38,000 bathers.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

"Ye Constabel."—
Ye Constabel he found ye "*head*,"
Of man whose skins were "*Yellow*,"
Quod he, ye "Balm of Thousand Flowers,"
Will make them white and mellow.
[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills have the greatest sale of any medicine in the world. They act upon the vital organs of the body, purify the blood, give a healthy tone to the stomach and vigor to the system. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The favorite Tragedian Mr. J. R. Scott, with the popular Mrs. H. F. Nichols, are doing an immense business at the favorite National. To-night they are to appear in the Drama of "Rob Roy." The Drama of "Good and Evil" concludes the programme.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sunday-School Excursion.

The Sunday-School connected with Trinity M. E. Church, in York-street, Jersey City, went on an excursion yesterday, by the New Jersey Railroad, to a grove about a mile south of Rahway. They were under the care of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Whitecar; the Superintendent, Mr. Wm. H. Jelliffe, and the teachers and friends of the school. The day was spent in pic-nic gatherings and innocent sports, in which nearly all joined. A few brief impromptu addresses were made to the children. Nothing unpleasant occurred, and not the slightest accident happened, to mar the pleasures of the day.

Fire Works in Jersey City.

On account of the unpleasantness of the weather on the evening of the Fourth, many persons were prevented from witnessing the display of fireworks then given. It was, however, but a partial one, and Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge gave another last evening at Van Vorst-square, which was witnessed by a large crowd of persons. The display was a fine one and gave great satisfaction.

Police.

A difficulty occurred on Tuesday afternoon in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, between two Police officers and a citizen in whose family an arrest was being made. One of the officers was rather roughly handled, and the citizen was considerably cut about the head by a club in the hands of one of the officers. An examination will be had into the facts of the case.

A Plea for the Ailanthus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Knowing your sense of justice, I plead for a space in your columns for the defence of a persecuted and maligned friend who is not at present in a condition to protect himself, being all the while engaged in the philanthropic endeavor to shield the pedestrians of our City from the dangerous effects of the scorching sun. I allude to Ailanthus Tree, Esq., well known to most of our citizens, and best esteemed by those most intimate with him. I am sorry, Sir, to see that you have joined in the outcry that is regularly raised against him at this time of the year, just because his breath is a little peculiar for a few days, in consequence of the season. You call him filthy. Was anything ever more outrageous? Why, Sir, it only needs a single glance at his well fitting coat, and the perfect color of all his covering, showing not even a sign of dust, to satisfy any one that he is the very pattern of neatness. Talk of his being a relative of the Upas family and given to poisoning! No one who has him for a neighbor ever made such a charge, unless he (or she) was so careless as to let vegetable filth collect and decay in the wet gutters, and then the results of their own slatternly habits they are ready to charge upon their faithful friend, forgetting, in the excitement of the moment, all the long days through which he has stood sheltering them, not only from the sun and rain, but from the worms and flies which annoy other people. Worse than all, Sir, you have compared him to other trees which are "hardy, sweet and indigenous." What are they? Linden, Elm, Maple, Sycamore and Willow are all as bald as Elijah, and so covered with vermin that to pass near them has been for the past month an offence to the eyes and nostrils, not to mention the horror of great worms crawling on you or entering your houses from their vicinity. You have even gone so far as to pronounce my friend "worthless for purposes of shade." Do you know him? You would never have written that of him had you seen him yesterday, in the heat of the day, bearing an umbrella for a whole block in front of my residence, over the heads which were bared in token of gratitude for his acceptable courtesy; and when we had that severe shower, last week, that same umbrella warded off every drop from the unfortunate pedestrians driven to its shelter. Can any of his rivals show similar deeds or similar acknowledgments of them? Every artifice has been tried in years past to bring my honored and faithful friend into disrepute without success. You now attempt to excite personal violence, among other arguments, by saying: "It is altogether too bad that our streets and public grounds should be encumbered by this filthy and worthless foreigner. We are Know-Nothings, decidedly, in our opposition to the ailanthus, which was originally brought here by mistake, under the belief that it was a species of mulberry, and it has now taken such a root in our soil that it can only be eradicated by a public ordinance. *Every man who has an ailanthus tree* in his neighborhood, should make it his duty to destroy it." Be it known to you, that although opposed to Hindooism myself, and on that point at variance with him, he is a Southerner by birth, descended from an American ancestry of more than three generations, and therefore, according to the strictest rules, entitled to admission to the Order, if he is not, as I suspect, already a member. At any rate, he shows their peculiar propensity to spread and establish themselves. PHIL. ARBOR.

Tennessee Politics.—The Memphis *Daily Eagle and Enquirer* says of the late Municipal election in that city:

"The contest was warm, and the anti-Americans were exceedingly sanguine of success, large bets having been made on the result even on the day of the election. At the late hour we write this paragraph, we have only time to say that the American party is constantly increasing in this State, as the result of the election will show, and we shall not be satisfied with any small majority in August. If our friends in other sections of the State are as thoroughly aroused as we are—the bitter and coarse manner in which the party has been denounced here having carried our ranks and infused into every American heart an unconquerable spirit—if our friends elsewhere are organized and working, Gentry will be elected Governor of Tennessee by a majority made up of thousands not hundreds."

State Elections.—Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday, of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month. In Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina and Tennessee, Members of Congress are to be elected.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, Mr. Frederick Blackman to Miss Emma L. Holmes, daughter of the late Charles D. Holmes, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, at Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Alvan Stewart, Esq., of New-York, and Hon. Gilbert Dean, of Poughkeepsie.

☞ Utica and New-Haven papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 11, by Rev. William Hogarth, Charles Otis to Miss Mary A. Dugan, niece of the late Rodman Bowne, all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 26, by Prof. Bush, Mr. Thomas Scott, of England, to Miss Caroline Searle, of Boston, Mass.

In this City, on Monday evening, July 9, by Rev. Dr. H. Anthon, Rector of St. Mark's Church, C. B. Burkhardt, Esq., to Mrs. Catharine Mears, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, David E. Hill, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Bell, No. 19 Perry-st., on Friday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Bronxville Cemetery for interment.

At St. Louis, on Monday, July 2, Mary Anne, wife of Joseph R. Wendom, of that city, and eldest daughter of A. B. Luyster, of Rossville, Staten Island.

☞ New-Orleans and Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, July 7, at No. 61 Park-st., John Taffe, aged 36 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Ypsilanti, Michigan, on Saturday, June 23, at the residence of his father, Charles McKinstry, aged 36 years. Deceased was a graduate of Rutger's College, and for several years past practiced law in the City of New-York.

In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 10, Isaac Ford, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 3d-av., near 118th-st., Harlem, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Trinity Church Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 11.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '68	108	28	Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	92
3,000	N. Carolina 6s	98	30	do	92
3,000	California 7s, '70	88½	310	do b60	92
4,000	Virginia 6s	96½	200	N. Y. Central s30	101½
9,000	Illinois Int. Stock of '47 ....b60	101	12	do	101
			50	do	101½
3,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	92	100	do s45	100¾
6,000	Erie Bonds of '75 ..s3	92½	50	do	101
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs.	108	10	Erie Railroad	52¼
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M. B. ..b30	78½	10	do	52
12,000	do	78¼	265	do c	52
18,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bonds	86	200	do b3	52
22,000	do	86	200	do b60	52
1,000	do	86	200	do s10	52
15,000	do s15	86	100	do b15	52
10,000	do b15	86	75	do s3	52
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. F. bs ..s3	90	50	do b3	52
5,000	do b30	90½	350	do s3	52
5,000	do s15	90	15	Harlem Railroad	25
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	91½	200	do b60	26
1,000	do	91	25	do	25
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. Sub. B.	87	20	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	41
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	102½	5	do	41½
4,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. Bs.	89½	50	Reading Railroad ..b10	95
5,000	Chi. & M. R. 1st M. B.	94	50	do	95½
1,500	Clev. & T. Div. Bds.	84½	50	do b45	96
4,000	do	85	500	do b10	95
15	Metropolitan Bank	109½	200	do s3	95
5	do	109¼	10	Hud. River R. R.	42
20	Bank of Commerce	109	36	Mich. Cen. R. R.	97
10	Hanover Bank	98	150	do c	97
15	Continental Bank	106	25	Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	103
15	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	100	25	do s3	103
200	Nicaragua Tr. Co. ..s3	18½	24	do	103½
300	do s3	18½	24	do	104
200	do s60	18	50	do s4m	103
200	do b3	18	50	do b15	104
50	do s3	18	50	Panama R. R. s15	101
100	do b3	18	200	do	101
50	do b30	18	100	do	101
100	Cumber'd Coal Co. b30	30	5	do	101
100	do b45	30	84	Mich. S. & N. Ia. Con.	97
110	do b30	30	5	Cin., H. & D. R. R.	83
200	do c	30	27	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	107
100	do b10	30	100	Ill. Central R. R. ..s3	98
100	do	30	140	Gal. & Chi. R. R. ..s3	110
50	Hampshire Coal Co.	10	40	do b60	110
300	Gardner Gold Mine	2	30	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	96
500	do b30	2½	200	Canton Company ..s3	27
20	Wis. & L. S. R. R.	85	300	do s60	27

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	96	27	Hudson Riv. R. R.	42½
20,000	Missouri 6s	96	50	do b3	42
50,000	do b60	96	500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ..b60	101
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	92	200	do	101
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85½	100	do s30	101
20,000	do	86	20	do	101
4,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	86	515	Reading Railroad ..s60	95
5	Commonwealth Bank	100	50	do	95
25	Metropolitan Bank	109½	300	do	96
100	Cumb. Coal Co. ..s3	29½	100	do s3	96
1000	Nic. Transit Co. ..b60	18	500	do s10	96
50	do s60	18	100	do	96
100	do	18	300	do s60	96
350	Erie Railroad s3	52	400	do	96
100	do b10	52	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R. b10	92
100	do	52	110	do	92
200	do s60	52	100	do s60	91
50	do b60	52½	10	do c	91
300	do s10	52	100	Harlem Railroad ..b60	25
50	do b10	52½	50	Flor. & K. Jt. Stock.	[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, July 11—P. M.

The Money and market accounts from Europe by the steamer *Pacific*, which were made public at an early hour in the forenoon, report an unexpected, and as some of the letters say, unaccountable revival in the Cotton speculation. After the sailing of the last packet the Liverpool market continued to yield in rates, with very light sales, up to Friday, 29th June, the day before the present steamer sailed, when the demand revived, and 20,000 bales were taken during the day, one-half on speculation. The decline of a farthing earlier in the week was fully recovered, and prices closed about the same as on the previous Friday. The sales of the week, including the operations of the last day, were 43,300 bales. The crop weather was very fine throughout England, and Flour and Indian Corn both declined upon it; the first, 1s.@2s. the bbl., the latter, 3s.@4s. the quarter. Meat Provisions were less active—in Bacon, at a decline of 6d.@1s. the hundred weight; while Beef, owing to the light stock, was held with steadiness. There was more doing at Manchester in Cotton Goods and Yarns. The Iron trade continued firm, and Rails were firm, at £7 15s. the ton, with an indisposition on the part of manufacturers to enlarge their contracts ahead. Great ease obtained in the London Money Market; the Bank had an accession of $540,000 to the Specie reserve, and a single arrival from Australia, ship *Lightning*, had delivered $1,380,500, which, with $1,700,000 from New-York, had not yet gone into the Bank report. The Funds were ⅛ ℘ cent. higher: Consols at the close, 91½. The French Funds ½ ℘ cent. lower. Threes quoted 66.35. The new Loan is said to be increased to $100,000,000. The Government are about to call upon the Legislative Assembly for a large increase of the Army. Taxation was to be aided by a levy of 10 ℘ cent. on the passenger receipts of the French Railways; the Companies to be permitted, in return, to advance their rates of charges. In London the affairs of the bankrupt house of Strahan, Paul & Bates continued to excite remark. It is doubtful whether a criminal charge will be sustained against them. The occurrence of the failure, involving the misuse of special deposits of securities by the customers of the house, has induced the other Banking-houses to invite, by printed notice on the pass-books of depositors, a personal examination of the securities lodged in their keeping. In regard to American Stocks, the quotations of the previous packet are substantially reported. The market in *London was cleared of State Stocks. Further* sales of Railroad Bonds, at 86 for Erie Third Mortgage, and 75@75½, for Illinois Centrals. The supplies were not large, and the quotations much above the latest received advices from New-York. We hear that account sales were received to-day, of $75,000 Erie Thirds at 86 ℘ cent. The new orders for Shares and Bonds are again limited below the market here, the rise since the 12th of June, (the latest New-York quotations known in London,) being too rapid for the limits sent out. There was not a large business doing on the Continent. Of the Bonds of the Reading Company held in London, $500,000 have been converted into shares. They were of the issue of 1849, due in 1860, and privileged for conversion. The Managers of the Company at Philadelphia to-day, voted a cash dividend of 4 ℘ cent. on the Common Stock, which will fully meet the wishes of the friends of and operators in the shares. They advanced in this market, this afternoon, to 96½ on the announcement of the dividend, and will probably reach even nearer par before its payment, if the financial statement, which is to accompany the notice of a cash division of profits, be as favorable as generally anticipated.

The Stock Market to-day was not buoyant. In State Bonds there was a freer offering of Missouri's, and the prices gave way ½@¾ ℘ cent. with sales of $70,000. The new issue by the State for Railroad purposes is understood to be short of $400,000 for all the month of July, one half of which has already been disposed of. Illinois Central Bonds were ¼ ℘ cent. lower at the close, and New-York Central shares showed some weakness. On the other hand, Michigan Southern, Toledo and Reading Railroad Stocks were stiffer, and Nicaragua Transit advanced to 18½@18¾. The general market closed steady in the afternoon. The Brokers were readily supplied with Money, and rates were scarcely so full on demand loans as yesterday.

The steamer sailed for Liverpool at noon with $936,000. The Sub-Treasury received $100,573, disbursed $89,087, and had at the close a balance of $1,971,146.

JUNE TRAFFIC ON THE RAILROADS.

	1855.	vs.	1854.
Hudson River	$120,000		$129,000
Michigan Central	227,000		171,800
Rock Island	122,000		
Ohio and Pennsylvania	78,000		82,000
Chicago and Galena	225,000		130,000
Chicago and Burlington	151,000		
Milwaukee and Mississippi	65,000		48,000
Illinois Central	116,000		
Cleveland and Pittsburg	58,000		46,000

The Illinois Central return is not official. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company have declared a cash dividend of 5 ℘ cent. out of the net earnings of the past 6 months, payable on or after the 16th inst., by Atwood & Co., No. 8 Wall-street, on the registrations in this City.

The Planter's Bank of Tennessee has made a half yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Bank.

The Circular of Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, the London Broker in American Stocks, of date June 27, to his English customers, embraces a very lengthy and highly favorable report on the condition and prospects of the Illinois Central Road; understood to be from the pen of his junior brother, who recently went over the line of the Road with a view to a personal and thorough practical examination of the basis of the security for the Construction and Freeland Bonds of the Company.

The Treasurer of the State of Illinois is now paying the January and July installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State at the Agency, in the American Exchange Bank. It will be remembered that in consequence of the late agents, the January installment was not paid as advertised; but it is now being paid under the direction of the Treasurer, and parties having claims for dividends can now have them adjusted.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. July 2.	Loans. June 25.	Specie. July 2.	Specie. June 25.
Citizens' Bank	2,119,083	2,228,584	1,762,691	1,989,503
Canal Bank	1,518,768	1,636,783	684,387	629,186
Louisiana	2,280,202	2,469,063	1,071,732	1,269,774
Louisiana State	2,062,672	2,146,395	1,454,824	1,824,186
Mech. & Traders'	829,818	859,601	301,651	328,488
B'k of N. Orleans	845,803	836,780	221,316	237,982
Southern Bank	183,896	256,682	179,071	189,908
Union Bank	626,158	626,965	184,123	222,677
Total	12,878,637	13,139,413	6,873,196	6,741,565
	Decrease	$460,776	Decrease	$69,390

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. July 2.	Circulation. June 25.	Deposits. July 2.	Deposits. June 25.
Citizens' Bank	2,174,460	2,139,945	2,548,316	2,637,730
Canal Bank	911,695	915,735	723,131	838,580
Louisiana	895,714	893,194	2,445,204	2,353,219
Louisiana State	1,641,775	1,640,010	2,682,173	2,801,950
Mech. & Traders'	356,435	341,690	667,424	699,328
Bk of New-Orleans	480,430	518,000	563,586	625,663
Southern Bank	214,945	213,455	193,601	209,564
Union Bank	976,690	969,565	496,833	552,592
Total	6,658,974	6,635,642	10,216,356	10,754,817
	Decrease	$29,432	Decrease	$438,461

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks held Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	July 2.	June 25.
Bank of Louisiana	$446,181	$482,989
Canal Bank	586,618	714,328
Southern Bank	576,457	689,488
Louisiana State Bank	196,344	171,312
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	143,976	115,119
Citizens' Bank	436,604	495,298
Bank of New-Orleans	142,365	173,780
Union Bank	414,976	457,936
Total	$2,962,856	$3,299,985

Canal Tolls.

The Albany *Journal* says the amount for Tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the first week in July is $75,568 07
Same period in 1854 .... 73,904 27
*Increase in 1855 .... $1,663 81

The aggregate amount received for Tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of July, inclusive, is $849,790 99
Same period in 1854 .... 992,353 92
Decrease in 1855 .... $142,562 93

* During this period the navigation was interrupted by breaks upon the Champlain, Chenango and Genesee Valley Canals, and the Tolls upon the Champlain Canal were merely nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 11—12½ P. M.

There was a good demand for Flour this morning. Sales 600 bbls. at $8 62@$8 75 for good to choice Wisconsin; $9 25 for extra do.; $9 50@$9 75 for extra Michigan, Southern and Illinois. Wheat—sales 500 bushels fine White Michigan at $2 37½. Corn opened lower. Sales 300 bush. before the receipt of *Pacific's* news, at 83c., and 14,000 bushels afterwards, at 79c., including 10,000 new afloat at 78c. Oats steady at 55c. Whisky, sales 40 bbls. at 36c. Canal Freights—9c.@9½c. for Corn to Albany, and 11c.@11½c. to New-York. Receipts yesterday—Flour 175 bbls.; Wheat, 418 bushels; Corn, 21,067 bushels. Exports by Canal for the same time: Flour, 2,897 bbls.; Wheat, 17,491 bushels; Corn, 52,018 bushels; Oats, 7,396 bushels.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 11—6½ P. M.

Flour—Market active. Sales 3,000 bbls. at $8 50@$8 75 for common to choice Upper Lake; $9@$9 25 for Fancy to Extra do., and $9 50@$9 75 for Extra Southern Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. Wheat—Sales 21,000 bushels Upper Lake on private terms, and 500 bushels prime White Michigan at $2 37½. Corn quiet and lower. Sales, 10,000 bushels at 79c.@80c., and 10,000 bushels to arrive at 78c. The market closing with holders having views above these figures. Oats unchanged. Sales, 5,000 bushels, at 54½c. Canal Freights unchanged. Receipts for the 24 hours ending noon to-day: Flour, 1,250 bbls.; Wheat, 718 bushels; Corn, 11,537 bushels. Exports by Canal: Flour, 2,553 bbls.; Wheat, 14,371 bushels; Corn, 55,176 bushels; Oats, 12,866 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 7.

The demand for Cotton is moderate. Sales to-day 2,500 bales at 9½c.@[illegible] for middling. Flour is considerably lower, selling from store at $7 25@$7 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 9.

Our Cotton market is unchanged. Sales to-day, 4,000 bales. Flour, $7 50 ℘ bbl. Corn is a trifle higher; 75c. for Western mixed. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 9.

Our Cotton market is languid and drooping, and prices nominal. Sales to-day 313 bales at [illegible].

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Wednesday, First Board*—$[illegible] Lehigh 6s, '70, [illegible]; $1,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 87; $100 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 87; $200 City Railroad 6s, 94½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 83½; 6 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 59; 2 North Penn. Railroad, [illegible]; 16 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 61½; 15 do., [illegible]; 25 Vicksburg Railroad, 6; 100 Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; 10 Lehigh Scrip, 63½; 125 Girard Bank, 12; 2 Commercial Bank, [illegible]; 100 Little Schuylkill Navigation, [illegible].

Closing Prices—Union Canal 6s, '78, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, 94½@94¾; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 48½@48¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼@44½; Morris Canal, 14@15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 76@77; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21@21½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 16@17; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, ⅜@¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Baltic, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Burchardt and friend, Dr. Bates, J. [illegible], Mrs. Chanler, [illegible] Mattei, F. Mattison, C. Young and lady, Mr. Young and lady, Miss Young and friend, child and nurse, John Cunningham, Capt. Gallie, J. Carew, F. B. Curtis, lady, daughter and maid, Miss A. Kohn and maid, J. [illegible], H. Love, Mrs. Bottom, — [illegible] G. Lewis, Miss [illegible], A. Moore, V. Richmond, C. Pappin, Rev. G. [illegible], Dr. North, J. North, J. Durrage, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Louis; A. Dunlap, M. Guiet, H. [illegible], C. Anderson, [illegible], W. Hollister, Col. Williams, Mrs. Gurney, Miss [illegible] Kirkbride, Philadelphia; Y. Bowles, Philadelphia; Mr. and Miss Hoffman, Mr. G. Poncet, New-York; Geo. W. [illegible], Miss H. B. Haines, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Murdock, New-York; E. Rodewald, W. H. [illegible], New-York; Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gibson and Miss S. W. Gibson, R. Sherwell, New-York; Lewis Anderson and Rev. I. F. I. Jager, Philadelphia; Thomas [illegible], England; F. R. Armstrong, Judge Deale and [illegible], New-York; Henry Simmons, Mrs. J. F. [illegible] [illegible] Total, 136.

In bark Princeton, from Ponce, P. R.—A. S. Brander, A. Maignel, F. Gagnolin, J. H. Von Rohy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 38 | Sun sets....... 7 32 | Moon [illegible]... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 17 | Gov. Island.. 7 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Empire, Zerega, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Tuscarora, Anderson, Akyab, Eagle & Co.

Barks Mustang, Washington, Mystic, Dunnert & Dunks; M. A. Boughton, Bowers, Boston, Carlisle & Zimmerman.

Brigs Boston, Hooper, St. George, N. Place; F. W. Mayhew, Wilteman, Jacksonville, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Merden, (Br.) Earl, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; Thomas Achon, Hastings, Garden Key, Dunnert & Dunks; Putnam, Brooks, Rio Hache, Ewell & Brown; Erie, (Br.) Douglas, Montland, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Elsinore, Bartlett, Lisbon, P. P. Buck & Co.; D. Webster, Williams, Cadiz, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Kossuth, Churchill, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis; D. Davidson, Langdon, New-Haven, O. F. McIntosh; North State, Morton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Buckbury, Brown, Philadelphia, Crowell & Hazard; King Fisher, Wooster, Kingston, C. H. Wooster; Sullivan, Trevorrow, Ciudad Bolivar, E. Buck & Kumhardt; M. Munkin, Burr, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; F. P. Lord, (Br.) Johnson, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Thetis, Nickerson, Dennis, Crowell & Hazard; Clyde, (Br.) Sweeting, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; Judge Baker, Bogert, Richmond, master.

Propellers Parker Vein, Hull, Baltimore, Cromwell's line; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, Sanford's line.

Barge R. A. Stevens, —, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Sloop Washington, Kinne, Providence, J. H. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Pacific, Nye, Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. The P. made her outward passage in 11 days. Sld. at 12 M., June 30; July 9 passed a ship bound E., supposed to be the John Allen; off Nantucket Shoals passed a ship bound W., with a black ball in the [illegible].

Bark Olivia, Spell, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron J. W. Elwell.

Brig Ann M. Weeks, Marston, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Buonaparte, Steele, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Brig Princeton, (of Brooklyn, Me.) Allen, Ponce, P. R., June 26, with sugar to master. June 30, lat. 29 27, lon. 79 [illegible], fell in with brig Royal Southwick, full of water, &c.—(before reported.)

Brig Caura, Kipson, Ciudad Bolivar June 22, with mdse., &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Wanderer, (Br.) King, Windsor 13 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Diligent, (Port.) Pereira, [illegible], with [illegible] to J. Bower.

Schr. [illegible], (of Calais,) [illegible], Ann's Bay, Jam., June 23, with pimento, &c., to Arrowsmith & Marsh.

Schr. Joseph B. Smith, (of Stonington,) Minor, Tampico 28 ds., with hides, &c., to master. Lost an anchor.

Schr. Avon, —, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. Angler, Berry, Wareham, with mdse.

Schr. Jane, Harding, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Cinderella, Stevens, Truro, Mass., with fish.

Schr. Mary Emily, Snow, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Eagle, —, Plymouth, N. C., shingles to master.

Schr. Keren Happuch, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Susan, —, New-London.

Schr. Volunteer, Snow, Cherryfield, lumber to master.

Sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, Providence.

Sloop Emily, —, New-Bedford, with oil.

WIND—During the day S.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk.

Below.

Ship John Cottle, Hallowell, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. and passengers.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 11—Arr., ship Golden Cross, New-Orleans; barks Tally Ho, Coast of Africa; Modena, Havana; Chieftain, Cienfuegos; Susan W. Lind, Havana; brigs Vesta, Galveston; Candace, Baltimore; schr. Caura, Porto Prince.

Spoken, &c.

July 5, lat. 38 30, lon. 73 25, schr. Washington, [illegible], for Africa for Montauk Point.

July 8, lat. 38 [illegible], lon. 73 [illegible], was seen ship John H. [illegible], steering S. W.

July 10, lat. 35, lon. 75 [illegible], schr. J. A. Simpson, of and from Providence for Jacksonville.

June 11, off Tampico, schr. J. [illegible], Godfrey, 23 ds. from Mobile, with lumber, bound into Tampico.

June 24, lat. 38 [illegible], lon. [illegible], schr. Mountain [illegible] (whaler, of Princeton,) Young, two months out, on a cruise—clean.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 26, bark Gazette, for New-Haven, Mg.; Br. brig Meteor, for London, do., and others.